

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

No. 925—Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

Managers of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

PIKE v. MICHELL.

IN RE BELL AND LANARTH UNITED MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 5th day of May inst., a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Red Lion Hotel, TRURO, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at Four o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING SIX (500ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, of and in the said MINES, and the like parts, or shares, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINES. For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Roberts, solicitor, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 11, 1853.

VALUABLE MINE SHARES FOR SALE IN CORNWALL.

MR. PRYOR is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, in such lots as will suit the convenience of purchasers, and on such conditions as will be then produced, the following MINE SHARES:—viz., ONE HUNDRED (100ths) in the PORKKILL UNITED TIN MINE; also TWENTY-FIVE (25ths) in the HALAMANNING and CROFT GOATHAL COPPER and TIN MINE. The said shares are situated in the last eight months, and now in perfect order. From the encouraging nature of the last reports of the workings, it is confidently expected this undertaking will prove a highly profitable investment at no distant period. Particulars may be obtained of Mr. W. B. Harvey, purser, Tavistock; or Mr. H. Peet, secretary, at the offices of the company; and of Messrs. White and Son, auctioneers, No. 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

130 SHARES IN THE DEVON CONSOLS WEST MINING COMPANY.

MESSRS. JAMES WHITE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the offices of the company, No. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 20th of May, 1853, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in Lots, pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE (139ths) FORFEITED PARTS, or SHARES, in the DEVON CONSOLS WEST MINE, situated in the parish of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, near the Devon Great Consolidated Mines. There is an excellent steam-engine, with suitable buildings and machinery, erected on the mine within the last eight months, and now in perfect order. From the encouraging nature of the last reports of the workings, it is confidently expected this undertaking will prove a highly profitable investment at no distant period. Particulars may be obtained of Mr. W. B. Harvey, purser, Tavistock; or Mr. H. Peet, secretary, at the offices of the company; and of Messrs. White and Son, auctioneers, No. 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—EXTENSIVE SILVER AND LEAD MINES, AND SMELTING WORKS, IN SWITZERLAND.

MR. MURRELL has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, June 23, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), very extensive and highly profitable SILVER and LEAD MINES, extending 18 miles in length and 25 in breadth, abounding with ores of extreme richness, together with substantially erected SMELTING WORKS, and numerous WORKSHOPS, DWELLING HOUSES, and all the requisite BUILDINGS and MACHINERY, the whole comprising one of the most unique establishments in Switzerland. There is a very large quantity of rich ore at the mines now ready for smelting, there is abundance of water power, and the property abounds with wood, a great quantity of which is already stocked at the works; a railway is about to be formed, which will join the works, being the property within 18 hours' journey of London, and of course, greatly facilitate the transit of ores, &c. Nearly £20,000 has been expended in bringing the works to their present state of perfection; ores have been smelted and sold, and have brought high prices, and the silver has been pronounced by the buyers to be of a very superior quality, so that a purchaser has the opportunity of coming in at a time when the foundation is substantially laid for realising a large fortune. The property is held by a grant from the Government for 90 years. A plan of the property and specimens of the ores may be seen at Mr. Murrell's, Auctioneer, &c., Walbrook, where further particulars may be obtained; as well as of Mr. Chatteris, accountant, 20, Gresham-street, &c. This sale is postponed until June the 25th, for the purpose of giving the public the opportunity of visiting the mines.

NORTH WALES.—MOSTYN FOUNDRY, on the RIVER DEE.

ON SALE, OR TO LET (because of the recent decrease of the managing partner), the LEASE and GOODWILL of an extensive and well established IRON and BRASS FOUNDRY, STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER FACTORY, SCRAPPING FORGE, SAW MILLS, and SHIP-BUILDING and TIMBER YARDS, fitted with every modern and powerful FURNACE, including a 30-ton crane, STEAM POWER, and GAS WORKS; capital OFFICES, with DWELLING-HOUSES for the MANAGER, FOREMAN, and GATEKEEPER; a large stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MINE PUMPS, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON, which may be taken at a valuation. The works are in full operation, with a good connection, and about upon the River Dee, being distant 20 miles by water from Liverpool, and 19 by rail from Chester, and well adapted for building and repairing wood and iron steamers, locomotives, the largest sized land and marine steam-engines, and railway wagons. The natural and artificial facilities are unusually great, the area being nearly 3 acres, with a direct frontage into the tide-way of 510 ft., and a siding into the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the adjacent collieries, only a few hundred feet distant, which ensures custom and a ready access, with a cheap and constant supply of coke and steam coals. The purchase-money may be paid by instalments, or part may remain on mortgage of the premises. For further particulars, apply to Mr. J. P. Eytton, lead merchant, Llanerchymor, Holywell; or Mr. J. Hughes, solicitor, Mold, North Wales.

BEAU DESERT COAL MINES, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY will be prepared to receive OFFERS for LETTING, on royalty or otherwise, the COLLIERIES now at WORK, and the UN-OPENED MINES OF COAL and IRONSTONE ON CANNOCK CHASE.

On the southern portion of this property, comprising an area of about 3000 acres, the following seams of coal have been proved and opened, namely:—

The Yard Seam	3 ft. 6 in., about 18 yards deep.
Base Coal	6 0 79
Shallow Coal	6 8 101
Deep Coal	3 0 119

The Wyrley and Essington portion of the Birmingham Canal, on which the coals are loaded, is in connection with the Hammerwich Pits, which are extensively opened, and already yield 1500 tons of coal weekly. A branch railway, in connection with the South Staffordshire Railway, is nearly completed, which will open a direct and easy communication by railway with Birmingham and other towns, the ironworks of the South Staffordshire Railway, and the markets upon the Midland and North Staffordshire Railways. On the northern portion of the property, the Hayes Collieries have been successfully conducted for many years, and in which 18 seams of coal have been found, ranging in thickness from 2 to 9 feet, eight of which are 3 feet thick and upwards, and extending over a probable area of 3000 acres.

Plans of the property may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Lander, Gardner, and Lander, Rugeley; Mr. Thomas Lander, Burton-upon-Trent; Mr. W. R. Kettle, 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; Mr. J. Cooke, West Bromwich; and Mr. John Thomas Woodhouse, Overseas, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. All tenders must be addressed to Messrs. Lander, Gardner, and Lander; or Mr. Thomas Lander.

WELLINGTON COLLIERY, in the FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This colliery, which comprises about 30 acres of 100 acres of Rocky, 120 acres of Smart Delph, 75 acres of Oak-hill Delph, and 110 acres of the Brazilly Delph veins of coal, situated at Moseley-green, on the east side of the Forest of Dean, and close to the line of the Intended Dean Forest, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway, will be SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the ensuing month, if not previously disposed of by private contract. There are TWO PIT SHAFTS IN WORK, with PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES, and all necessary PLANT for the advantageous working of the mines; and a branch of the Severn and Wye railway connects the colliery with Lydney basin, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway. The veins in operation are the Starkey, Rocky, and Smart Delph veins, yielding coal of excellent quality, and the Oak-hill and Brazilly Delph veins, which have been partly worked, and are especially re-opened with but little outlay. The purchaser of this colliery would be in a position to work several adjoining unopened seams of coal, the owners of which are willing to sell upon fair terms. Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement. To treat by private contract, apply to Mr. William Roberts, Jun., solicitor, Coleford, Gloucestershire; or to Mr. Joseph Cooke, mine agent, West Bromwich, near Birmingham.

The property may be inspected on application at the colliery, to Mr. William Roberts, the overlooker.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, VALUABLE TIN-WORKS

in SOUTH WALES, consisting of a FORGE and FOUR TIN-MILLS, capable of turning out 1500 boxes of tin-plates weekly, which bear a high character in the market. The mills are worked by a pair of steam-engines, in addition to extensive water power, and are now in full operation. There is also a good BITUMINOUS LIGNITE (in full work), connected with the tin-works, which may be had, if required. Immediate possession may be had, and ample time afforded for payment of purchase money, on reasonable security being given. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, solicitors, Liverpool.

SILVER-LEAD, IRON, AND COPPER MINING SETTS.—TO

BE LET, BY TENURE, VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTIES near the Great Old TREBURET MINES, and in the adjoining parishes, where lodes of great promise have been discovered. For viewing the sets, apply to Capt. John Courtney, St. Teath, near Camelford, Cornwall, to whom tenders in writing must be sent on or before the 10th inst.—Dated May 2, 1853.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 28, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

MR. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to DIVIDEND MINES, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the Mining Journal, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

IN PROGRESSIVE MINES, Mr. Crofts when called upon to recommend will do so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

West Phoenix	Wheal Zion	Wh. Carpenter, South
Sourton Consols	Kewick	Sydenham
Great Wheal Baddern	Wheal Wrey	Clive
Charlestown United	Rix Hill	East Tamar
Great Crinnis	Cwm Darren	Wheal Norris
Trebell Consols	Penllynne Court	North Damsel
Britannia Gold	Tary Consols	Balncon Consols
Penhale	East Russell	Merilyn
Wheal Uney	Henneck	Herodfoot
Cubert	Wheal Yealand	North British
Ludcott	Wheal Golden	Scottish Australian

\* \* \* Mr. Crofts is a BUYER of PENHALE SHARES.

Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange, but more particularly in COLONIAL GOLD, PORT PHILIP, and NOUVEAU MONDE; and NORTH BRITISH, and SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN LAND SHARES; also VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMPANY, and MEXICAN and SOUTH AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY. Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily. Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City. Dated Friday, May 13, 1853, No. 28, Cornhill.

MR. CROFTS begs to call attention to the extreme DULNESS of the MINING SHARE MARKET, as offering a more FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY to make investments than during periods of excitement, and consequently, of high prices. In his experience, he has observed that losses on shares generally accrue [from purchases being made when holders should choose the moment to sell, and vice versa]. It would be a difficult task suddenly to change the views of capitalists in the above particular; nevertheless, Mr. Crofts ventures to suggest that the subject is worth consideration. It should be remembered, also, that in waiting and the retrospect then affords rather regret than satisfaction. No. 28, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

MR. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT.

33, THREADENEE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years). Begs to inform his friends and the public, that the SHARES which he is prepared to DEAL IN are not confined to the limits of an advertisement, but would refer to the general list of the Mining Journal, and is in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. LANE will furnish a list with latest prices on application.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER.

21, THREADENEE STREET. MR. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Great Wheal Fortune	Trevisey and Barrier.
Alfred Consols <th>Great Wheal Vor</th> <th>Trebusack</th>	Great Wheal Vor	Trebusack
Anglo-Californian <th>Great Bryn Consols</th> <th>Trevaun</th>	Great Bryn Consols	Trevaun
Balncon Beacon <th>Halamaning</th> <th>Trumpet Consols</th>	Halamaning	Trumpet Consols
Bedford United <th>Herodfoot</th> <th>Tyn-y-Worgold (slate)</th>	Herodfoot	Tyn-y-Worgold (slate)
Bell and Lanarth <th>Kilbricken</th> <th>Tywardreath</th>	Kilbricken	Tywardreath
Bricton Consols <th>Irish Cons. Mining Co.</th> <th>Tyngahy</th>	Irish Cons. Mining Co.	Tyngahy
Black Craig <th>Leeds and St. Aubyn</th> <th>United Mines</th>	Leeds and St. Aubyn	United Mines
Bodinn Consols <th>Leeds Town Consols</th> <th>United Mines (Tavisk.)</th>	Leeds Town Consols	United Mines (Tavisk.)
Boringdon Consols <th>Lelant Consols</th> <th>United Mines (Gwen.)</th>	Lelant Consols	United Mines (Gwen.)
Boscawell Downs <th>Levant</th> <th>Venton</th>	Levant	Venton
Boscan Brewer <th>Marke Valley</th> <th>Wellington</th>	Marke Valley	Wellington
Botallack <th>Mary Ann</th> <th>West Abraham</th>	Mary Ann	West Abraham
Bottle Hill <th>Mendip Hills</th> <th>West Alfred Consols</th>	Mendip Hills	West Alfred Consols
Britannia Gold & Copper <th>Merilyn</th> <th>West Basset</th>	Merilyn	West Basset
Burra Burra (Australia) <th>Mill Pool</th> <th>West Caradon</th>	Mill Pool	West Caradon
Callington <th>Molybdena</th> <th>West Damsel</th>	Molybdena	West Damsel
Caradon Wood <th>Nant-y-Car</th> <th>West Darlington</th>	Nant-y-Car	West Darlington
Carsona Creek <th>Neptune</th> <th>West Ding Dong</th>	Neptune	West Ding Dong
Cathedral <th>North Caradon</th> <th>West Stray Park</th>	North Caradon	West Stray Park
Carvannal <th>North Levant</th> <th>West Phoenix (free sh.)</th>	North Levant	West Phoenix (free sh.)
Castle Dinas <th>North Frances</th> <th>West Providence</th>	North Frances	West Providence
Carn Brea <th>North Basset</th> <th>West Russell</th>	North Basset	West Russell
Cwm Erbin <th>North Buller</th> <th>West Seton</th>	North Buller	West Seton
Cwm Darren <th>North Cornwall</th> <th>West Sharp Tor</th>	North Cornwall	West Sharp Tor
Clive <th>North Daniel</th> <th>West Treasury</th>	North Daniel	West Treasury
Comford <th>North Pool</th> <th>West Trethellan</th>	North Pool	West Trethellan
Colonial <th>North Roekear</th> <th>West Wheal Alfred</th>	North Roekear	West Wheal Alfred
Condurow <th>North Wheal Robert</th> <th>West Wheal Frances</th>	North Wheal Robert	West Wheal Frances
Cook's Kitchen <th>North Wheal Trawyny</th> <th>West Wheal Robins</th>	North Wheal Trawyny	West Wheal Robins
Carvannal <th>Nouveau Monde</th> <th>West Wheal Treasury</th>	Nouveau Monde	West Wheal Treasury
Craddock Moor <th>Okei Tor</th> <th>Wheal Buller</th>	Okei Tor	Wheal Buller
Crow Hill <th>Pen Consols</th> <th>Wheal Catherine</th>	Pen Consols	Wheal Catherine
Cubert <th>Penbrooke &amp; E. Crinnis</th> <th>Wheal Carpenter</th>	Penbrooke & E. Crinnis	Wheal Carpenter
Dalrhyw <th>Pendarves and St. Aubyn</th> <th>Wheal Comford</th>	Pendarves and St. Aubyn	Wheal Comford
Devon Burra Burra <th>Penhale Consols</th> <th>Wheal Clifford</th>	Penhale Consols	Wheal Clifford
Devon Consols North <th>Penllynne Court</th> <th>Wheal Golden</th>	Penllynne Court	Wheal Golden
Devon Great Consols <th>Perran St. George</th> <th>Wheal Elan (Breae)</th>	Perran St. George	Wheal Elan (Breae)
Devon Kapunda <th>Phoenix Great Consols</th> <th>Wheal Elys (Wendron)</th>	Phoenix Great Consols	Wheal Elys (Wendron)
Doleath <th>Poldimore</th> <th>Wheal Fanny</th>	Poldimore	Wheal Fanny
Duke of Cornwall <th>Port Phillip &amp; Col. Gold</th> <th>Wheal Fatwork</th>	Port Phillip & Col. Gold	Wheal Fatwork
East Ingwin <th>Rix Hill</th> <th>Wheal Fortune (Breae)</th>	Rix Hill	Wheal Fortune (Breae)
East Alfred Consols <th>Round Hill (Salop)</th> <th>Wheal James</th>	Round Hill (Salop)	Wheal James
East Basset <th>Silver Valley</th> <th>Wheal Kitty</th>	Silver Valley	Wheal Kitty
East Black Craig <th>Sidney Godolphin</th> <th>Wheal Lemon</th>	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Lemon
East Darren <th>South Frances</th> <th>Wheal Lenny</th>	South Frances	Wheal Lenny
East Halamaning <th>South Caradon</th> <th>Wheal Levely</th>	South Caradon	Wheal Levely
East Margaret <th>South Condurow</th> <th>Wheal Russell</th>	South Condurow	Wheal Russell
East Pool <th>South of Scotland</th> <th>Wheal Reeth</th>	South of Scotland	Wheal Reeth
East Russell <th>South West Phoenix</th> <th>Wheal Robin</th>	South West Phoenix	Wheal Robin
East Seton and Maude <th>South Wh. Basset</th> <th>Wheal Samson</th>	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Samson
East Tamar <th>South Wheal Lovel</th> <th>Wheal Seton</th>	South Wheal Lovel	Wheal Seton
East Wheal Reeth <th>South Wheal Russell</th> <th>Wheal Squire</th>	South Wheal Russell	Wheal Squire
East Wheal Rose <th>South Cwm Brea</th> <th>Wheal Surprise</th>	South Cwm Brea	Wheal Surprise
East Wheal Russell <th>South Tolgus</th> <th>Wheal Teahy</th>	South Tolgus	Wheal Teahy
Eggar Lee <th>Spearcon Consols</th> <th>Wheal Trebarvah</th>	Spearcon Consols	Wheal Trebarvah
Exmoor Eliza <th>St. Aubyn and Grylls</th> <th>Wheal Trevaun</th>	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Trevaun
Four Dargue (Cumberl.) <th>St. Day United</th> <th>Wheal Tryphena</th>	St. Day United	Wheal Tryphena
Garreg <th>St. Tre's Consols</th> <th>Wheal Uney</th>	St. Tre's Consols	Wheal Uney
Gonansena <th>Stoke Climsland Consols</th> <th>Wheal Wrey</th>	Stoke Climsland Consols	Wheal Wrey
Golden Mile Lead Mines <th>Stray Park Swanpool</th> <th>Wheal Zion</th>	Stray Park Swanpool	Wheal Zion
Graham and St. Aubyn <th>Tary Consols</th> <th>Whitford</th>	Tary Consols	Whitford
Great Beam <th>Tees Side</th> <th>Wood Mine</th>	Tees Side	Wood Mine
Great Crinnis <th>Tinctorf</th> <th></th>	Tinctorf	
Great Nugget Vein Co. <th>Trebarvah</th> <th></th>	Trebarvah	
Great Sheba Consols <th>Trebell Consols</th> <th></th>	Trebell Consols	
Great Crinnis <th>Trefusis</th> <th></th>	Trefusis	
Great Work <th>Trehane</th> <th></th>	Trehane	
Great Wheal Alfred <th>Trethellan</th> <th></th>	Trethellan	
Great Wheal Baddern <th>Treloeweth</th> <th></th>	Treloeweth	

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

J. J. REYNOLDS will furnish a LIST, with the LATEST PRICES, of DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, together with others of a speculative character, which promise ultimately to remunerate the capitalist, the former and latter under the most respectable management—a most important point to be considered by persons disposed to invest, not only as regards the management, but especially in speculative mines, the responsibility of the parties with whom they embark as co-adventurers.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—May 13, 1853.

MINING SHARES.—MR. GEORGE SPATLEY has for SALE the

following SHARES:—Halamaning and Croft Gothal (235); Crookhaven (231); Pen-y-Gelli (238); East Tamar (214); Sparnac Consols (2104); Devon Kapunda (232); Bodinn (214); Llanes (114); South Corp (214); Tregeonville and Fatwork (21); Wheal Surprise (184); Cwm Darren (184); Western (23); Trewartha (234); Mark Valley (54); Perran Wheal Jane (124); West Wheal Carpenter (21); Penllynne Court (134); Augusta Consols (214); Churchstock (124); Kilbricken (34); Wheal Edward (234); Wheal Kitty (244); South Russell (21); Broadford (21); Bluen Caylen (214); East Russell, Monarch Gold, Baden Baden. Mr. SPATLEY also TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES. 2, Winchester-buildings, London.

JOSEPH WILLIAM OLIVER, DEALER in BRITISH and

FOREIGN MINES, No. 74, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, has SHARES for SALE at the following prices: viz., South Speed (225); Crookhaven (2304); Bedford United (230); Henneck (26); East White Grit (244); Boringdon (234); Prince Albert (230); Wheal Augusta (234); Weston (23); Wheal Ludcott (23); Perran Wheal Alfred (214); Perran Wheal Jane (234); Norbury (234); Riton Castle (234); Churchstock (234); West Wheal Carpenter (104); South Corp (214); Boringdon (214); Silver Brook (214); Wheal Sarah (24); Monarch Gold (24).

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Tremayne	South Basset
Trelawny <th>West Providence</th> <th>South Tolgus</th>	West Providence	South Tolgus
Mary Anne <th>Trevisey</th> <th>Wheal Seton</th>	Trevisey	Wheal Seton
Bedford United <th>United Mines</th> <th>St. John del Rey</th>	United Mines	St. John del Rey
Carn Brea <th>South Caradon</th> <th>Cobbe</th>	South Caradon	Cobbe
Tinctorf <th>West Caradon</th> <th>Great Devon Consols</th>	West Caradon	Great Devon Consols
North Basset <th>Wheal Margaret</th> <th>South Tamar</th>	Wheal Margaret	South Tamar
Lewis <th>South Frances</th> <th></th>	South Frances	

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Wheal Pollard	Cubert	Wheal Uney
North Damsel	East Tamar	Clive
North Vale of Towey	East Basset	Wheal Harriett
Treigh	West Tamar	Stray Park
Herodfoot	Tary Consols	East Tamar

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

INVESTMENTS IN MINES.—CAPITALISTS may PURCHASE

SHARES in established DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES of the first character, and in MINES which will soon pay dividends, with the certainty, if properly selected, of receiving five times the income, and a considerably greater profit on the improved value of their property than can be derived from any other public security, where the liability is limited, and no risk incurred. The undersigned are always in a position to furnish the most accurate data for the guidance of capitalists, and to effect SALES or PURCHASES in MINES of known respectability upon the best possible terms.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and Co., mining agents, Lombard-street Chamber, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

MINING SHARES WANTED.—H. B. RYE is a BUYER of East Seton and Maude, Lelant Consols, Wheel Brewer, Lewis, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Carvannal, Cook's Kitchen, East Frongoch, Bryntall, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Trethellan, East Basset, Gustavus, West Towan, West Wheal Treasury, Wh. Carpenter (Gwnear), Wheal Neptune.—77, Old Broad-street.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

25, THREADENEE STREET, LONDON. Business transacted in British Mines on Stock Exchange principles.

GOLD, MINING, RAILWAY SHARES, &c.—

Messrs. KENWORTHY and CO. TRANSACT BUSINESS in ALL DESCRIPTIONS of STOCKS at the CLOSEST PRICES of the day; and ADVISE (CONFIDENTIALLY) with parties as to the best means of employing spare capital, either for speculation or permanent investment, whereby CERTAIN RETURNS are assured. Country interrogations promptly replied to.—Address, or apply, Kenworthy and Co., 37, Old Broad-street, City.

MINES.—ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, ST. MICHAEL'S

CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, has for SALE SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES, to pay the purchaser 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum, and are safe for investment; also in progressing Mines, which will shortly pay dividends, affording a wide and excellent scope for speculation—among which may be had some shares in East Wheal Vor Mine; this valuable mine is in the richest tin locality, and adjoins the celebrated Great Wheal Vor, which has paid upwards of 600,000 profit. The Californian, Australian, Land and Gold, and Foreign Shares, dealt in at current prices. The most authentic information secured from the mining districts. Purchases and sales conducted with the utmost promptitude.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL and IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

WANTED, A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED PERSON as

MANAGER of a GOLD MINE in the State of Virginia, United States of America.—Letters of application, stating amount of remuneration required, together with testimonials, to be addressed to "J. W.," care of Mr. Everett, newspaper office, 75, Old Broad-street.

TO FOREMAN MOULDERS.—WANTED, in a large IRON-

FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT in LANCASHIRE, a first-rate PRACTICAL MOULDER, to take the complete management of the foundry. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the various branches in that department, and have an unexceptionable character.—Apply (by letter only, pre-paid, stating terms) to "R. G.," Practical Mechanic's Journal office, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

TO ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.—WANTED, A PERSON

competent to EXPLAIN MACHINERY, MODELS, &c., at a PUBLIC INSTITUTION.—Applications to be forwarded to "A. B.," 8, Cavendish-square.

TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF

the OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS of MR. FRANCIS SYMONS, RED-UTH, CORNWALL, in consequence of ill health. The premises are eligibly situated in the centre of the town, and the stock, which is not large, is modern and complete.—Apply as above, or to Messrs. Williams, Coopers, and Co., wholesale stationers, 85, West Smithfield.

TWO STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE CHEAP, in DUBLIN: one

a 20-horse CONDENSING, made by Peel and Williams; and one an 8-horse CONDENSING, with boiler, complete, and at work. Also, FOR SALE TWO PAIR OF ROLLERS for CRUSHING ORE or QUARTZ.—Apply to Pembroke Scott, 64, Dominick-street, Dublin.

GREAT COWARCH SILVER-LEAD MINE.—TO BE SOLD, a

FEW SHARES in this highly promising undertaking, at £7½ per share. Also, SHARES in Trebarvah, Cefn Gwyn, Wheal Trebusack, West Polgooth, Tremar, and Wheal Zion.—Address to "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Helston, Cornwall.

PUMPS, &c., FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CON-

TRACT, at the MINERA LEAD MINES, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, the following CAST-IRON PUMPS, &c., made of cold blast iron, and equal to new, viz.:

13 14-in. pumps, 9 ft. long.	1 15-in. windbore, 9 ft. long.
9 17-in. pumps, 9 ft. long. <td>1 16-in. windbore, 9 ft. long.</td>	1 16-in. windbore, 9 ft. long.
2 16-in. working barrels, 9½ ft. long. <td>1 16-in. clack piece, 4 ft. long.</td>	1 16-in. clack piece, 4 ft. long.
1 16-in. clack piece, 4½ ft. long. <td>1 16-in. clack piece, 6 ft. long.</td>	1 16-in. clack piece, 6 ft. long.
1 14½-in. ditto and windbore, 9 ft. long. <td>1 17-in. clack piece, 6 ft. long.</td>	1 17-in. clack piece, 6 ft. long.

The above are lying on the mines, from which there is railway communication; and any further information may be obtained on applying to Mr. Darlington, the manager, at the works; or to Mr. Fraser, Plas Gwyn, the secretary, who will receive offers until the 28th inst.—May 13, 1853.

TENDERS FOR COAL, TIMBER, AND CANDLES.—TENDERS

may be FORWARDED to me on or before the 1st proximo for supplying 1500 tons, more or less, as may be required, of WELSH COAL, of the best quality for steam-engines, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1853, and Midsummer, 1854, at WEST CARADON, CHADDOCK MOOR, TONKENTURY, and any other mines of which I am purser, situated within six miles of Liskeard, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied, in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptances at three months from the times (once in two months) of auditing the accounts.

TENDERS may also be FORWARDED to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying the above mines, for 12 months from Midsummer next, with NORWAY TIMBER, half Drahm and half Longwood, of good quality and average size, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required, and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid. Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractor's bills in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required.

TENDERS may also be FORWARDED for the supply to the above mines, for six months from the 1st proximo, of best MINE CANDLES, when and as required, in default of which, and also of the quality being unexceptionable, the above conditions as to timber to apply also to candles. Payment for timber and candles to be by acceptances at three months, as for coal above. Any mine may be tendered for separately, and for either of the articles. EDWARD A. CROUCH, Liskeard, May 9, 1853.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.

The adventurers in this mine are requested to FORWARD to the office of this company, 27, Austin Friars, City, the TRANSFERS they now hold, which will be EXCHANGED for CERTIFICATES of REGISTRATION under the Cost-boss EDWARD KING, Secretary.

TREVOSE SILVER-LEAD MINE, CORNWALL.—Notice is

hereby given, that SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be ISSUED in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS on and after Saturday, the 14th inst. 12, King William-street, May 12, 1853. S. A. BATEMAN, Sec. and Purser.



## BROOMFIELD CONSOLS COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Capital £12,000, in 12,000 shares of £1 each.—On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

DIRECTORS.

Col. TYNTE, Halswell House, Somersetshire—CHAIRMAN.  
 ANDREW CROSSE, Esq., Broomfield Hall—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.  
 EDMUND BURKE, Esq., Thames-street, St. John's Wood.  
 PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., Richmond.  
 Lord A. CHICHESTER, Ormeau House, Belfast.  
 ANDREW CROSSE, Esq., Broomfield Hall.  
 ALEXANDER MACLEAN, Esq., Harrow-on-the-Hill.  
 Col. TYNTE, Halswell House, Somersetshire.  
 CHARLES WING, Esq., Beaufort House, Fulham.

AUDITORS—Rales White, Esq.; J. Penny, Esq.

BANKERS—West of England and South Wales Banking Company; Dimdale and Co., 30, Cornhill, London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Murray, Rymer, and Murray, Whitehall-place, London.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. Bacon, Esq.

OFFICES.—No. 32, MOORGATE STREET; AND EAST REACH, TAUNTON.

It is well known that many years since a gentleman, distinguished as a mineralogist, and celebrated for his researches in chemistry, was led by certain discoveries to express a decided opinion that the Quantock Hills, in the parish of Broomfield, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset, possessed great mineral wealth, and abounded in copper ore of a rich and valuable nature. The opinion referred to has since been confirmed by eminent and competent practical men. An inexhaustible supply of copper ore, with that of silver-lead, may be anticipated by a judicious and liberal development of the several mines, viz., W. Halswell, W. Cornelia, and W. Penelope.

Discoveries having lately been made of several copper and lead lodes, the former cropping out at surface, and containing malachite and copper ore of great richness, the proprietors have determined to form the present company upon the basis of ample capital, and to work the mines in the most effectual manner, by employing persons of unclouded talent and practical experience.

It is hoped that this undertaking will lead to many and striking advantages to the neighbourhood where such hidden treasures have remained hitherto undeveloped, and that the shareholders may confidently look forward to a speedy and ample return for their capital.

The property is held under grants for leases of 21 years, from Colonel Tynnt, of Halswell House; Andrew Crosse, Esq., of Tynnt-court, Broomfield; and John Ryall Mayo, Esq., at a royalty of 1-15th of the value of the produce.

It should be fully understood by the shareholders, that in accordance with the principles of the Cost-book System, meetings of the proprietors will be held every two months, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, and discharging the same. Thus the mines will be kept free from debt, and the shareholders secured from liability.

Applications for the remaining shares may be made to the secretary of the company, and to the following:—Mr. James F. Kitchen, 75, Old Broad-street; John Cogan, Esq., East-reach, Taunton; Messrs. Henwood and Co., Leeds; Mr. J. J. Exeter; and the solicitors of the company.

Charleston, Feb. 9, 1853.—I have inspected the Broomfield Silver-lead and Copper Mines, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset, and found a very promising lode; it has been driven on about 30 fms. east; about 15 fms. from surface the lode is 4 ft. wide, with copper throughout, having a leader of solid copper in it: several tons were raised and sold from this lode on the former working. I have seen some of the copper, and find it of very rich quality: the stratum is one of the most congenial character for minerals I have ever seen in Cornwall or any other county. I am sure any agent inspecting this will agree with me that it can be worked to a great advantage, the ground being very easy to sink. I think an engine of 50-hp. cylinder would sink this mine deep enough to make it a good dividend-paying mine. I opened the back of a silver-lead lode myself, and it looks very promising indeed. This lode is running north and south. On driving east on the copper lode you would intersect the silver-lead lode, about 30 fms. from the engine shaft. The stratum is a very pretty grey slate kilas, in which I have the greatest confidence to make copper: it is a new neighbourhood for mining, and so was the east of Cornwall and Devonshire since, in which we have now the richest mines; and I believe in a short time the neighbourhood of Somerset will not fall short of any other county for mineral productions: it has many advantages for conveying mining materials, being near the sea.

J. H. WILLIAMS.

St. Blazey, Feb. 11.—According to your request, I have inspected the mines at Broomfield, near Taunton, in the county of Somerset. The stratum is composed of a beautiful soft kilas, which has seldom if ever yielded of producing rich copper ore: there is also as fine an elvan course near (which is considered the mother of all minerals) as I ever inspected, after an experience of nearly 40 years in the principal mines in Cornwall. There are several lodes in the set, but I shall speak more particularly of the lode last worked on, at only the depth of 10 fms.: they cut a fine coarse of copper ore, and made returns of copper which at the present standard would make from £14 to £16 per ton: this lode is about 4 ft. wide, with a leader of solid copper running through it, about one foot wide; and beside that, the remainder of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, will make good work. This mine was stopped working by the last company, not for the want of mineral prospects, but for want of an engine of sufficient power to keep the water: they had also driven on the lode east to the extent of their sett. The adjoining land belongs to Colonel Tynnt, which at that time he would not grant. This valuable land, I have been informed has since been obtained.

WILLIAM BICE.

Taunton, April 11.—Having been requested by the proprietors of the Broomfield Consols Mining Company to inspect their property near this town, I have great pleasure in making the following report:—

It must be borne in mind that this neighbourhood is comparatively new in the mining world, and that no tried and well-known lodes exist from which to form data, and that it must, therefore, "rest on its own bottom."

That numerous caperous lodes traverse the country is evident, as they crop out at the surface, and that they extend to a distance of more than a mile is proved by their own evidence. In some of these copper presents itself at the surface, this circumstance, some years since, induced a mining company to commence operations on one of the lodes, and certainly not the most promising.

Workings to some extent have taken place on this vein, from which copper ore of rich character has been raised and sold, and, judging by the specimens (numerous enough) still retained by persons in the neighbourhood, is of a kind indicative of a vast and valuable deposit.

The "country" is kilas, varied in colour, but of a nature highly congenial to mineral wealth, being stained with iron, and traversed by minute quartz veins, through which run fine matrix lodes of (roughly) spar, strongly impregnated with iron, indicative of the much-prized mineral, copper. A fine flookan course, which is evidently plumbiferous, traverses the east and west copper lodes, at nearly right angles. On this course an adit has been driven for a few fathoms, and in one of the main lodes intersected at the junction a vein of ore was discovered, which produced the mineral before alluded to as having been sold; but from the imperfect way in which the works have evidently been conducted, no fair or proper trial has been afforded.

The present company evidently mean to leave no stone unturned to correct this evil, and their present *modus operandi* will, in a short time and at a moderate expense, prove the value of the sett. They are driving a deep adit that will cross-cut all the lodes in one part of the sett, which is extensive enough for three mines, and will give them backs to work the mines discovered at a depth of 35 to 40 fms.

In the meantime they purpose erecting a temporary engine to drain the old works and raise the ore to exist in the levels that were abandoned from the sudden irruption of water, that their engines was unable to combat, and which the company were not able to replace by one of a higher power.

The lodes discovered are of the most satisfactory description, and deserve what they now certainly will have a fair and efficient trial; and of the results, from "surface appearances," not a doubt can be entertained.

I cordially wish the enterprising pioneers of mining that success their spirit deserves, and which I firmly believe will in this locality meet its due reward.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

25, Fleet-street, April 9.—This sett, which is of considerable extent, is situated about 1/2 mile north of Taunton, in an undisturbed district, affording more than ordinary advantages for drainage, whereby steam power is economized. Several lodes have been discovered running in a direction about 10° south of west and north of east, with a slight undulating north; one of them, which may be deemed a champion lode, being of a matrix character, but which does not appear to have been proved except at the surface, from which stones of ore have been obtained. The lodes traverse the length of the sett, which is about a mile in extent east and west, and which are intersected by a north-south lode, and have been opened upon but to a limited extent. The mine has been worked to a depth of about 15 fms., the shaft being sunk on the course of the lode, from which several tons of high produce ore were sold, but in consequence of an irruption of water (in all probability from the canal or north and south lode), the workings were suspended, the engines not being of sufficient power. The country is such as is termed congenial for ore, being a pretty description of kilas, and may be worked at a comparatively easy cost; while the operations which have been commenced for the resumption of the active working of the mine are such as to warrant the highest expectations being entertained as to the results.

A cross cut has been commenced, driven at the southern boundary, which will intersect the several east and west lodes, of which three may be said to exist, and which will come in at a depth of 30 to 35 fms. At the time of cessation of working, the water having gained so rapidly as to overpower the engine, which appears not to have exceeded 6 or 8-horse power, the pumps were left in the shaft, which will be available for the purpose of unwatering the old workings, it being contemplated to erect a small engine temporarily for that purpose, which may be afterwards rendered available for drawing or crushing purposes. Until the several lodes have been seen by driving the cross-cut referred to, it would be expedient to fix upon a spot for the erection of a permanent engine, and also determining the position or site of the engine or main shaft—so that the workings in the onset must necessarily be limited. However, in the space of three months there can be no doubt but that the several lodes will be fairly developed, and judging from the indications at surface, and the nature of the country, every expectation may be entertained that the mine will fully warrant the spirited manner in which the enterprise has been taken up.

The lodes are formed of a rough spar, tinged with iron, accompanied by a kind of gossan at surface, and from the facilities afforded by their position, may be worked to a considerable extent, at a comparatively trifling outlay. The ground is easy for driving and sinking, and thus affords not only the advantage of easy cost, but the facility of attaining the object at an early period. As an enterprise in a locality but little known to the mining world, it must be said to hold out more than ordinary advantages, while it presents the prospect of not only affording ample means of employment, but being highly remunerative to the adventurers.

HENRY ENGLISH, M.E.

## MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, &amp; ADELAIDE CHARTERED BANK.

Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each.—Deposit £14 per share.

With power to increase to £1,000,000.

The Charter of this bank having been duly settled, and referred by the Privy Council to the Board of Trade, where its provisions were found to be in conformity with the rules laid down by the Colonial Office and Treasury, it was then referred by the Board of Trade to the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The directors, on receiving this information, had an immediate interview with his Grace, who said there were no objections to the charter, but that he considered it proper to refer it to the governors of the respective colonies, and which he would do by the next mail. As there is no objection on the part of the Home Government, and it also being fully admitted that there is by no means sufficient banking accommodation in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, the directors have no doubt of the completion of the charter without any opposition on the part of the Colonial authorities. The shareholders are, therefore, informed that, in order to effectually carry out the objects of the company in the colonies, the directors will immediately dispatch to Melbourne John Mead Mackenzie, Esq., a gentleman eminently qualified in every respect to represent the interests of the company during the period of obtaining the local Acts, and to occupy the position of bank manager, so soon as the necessary arrangements in the colony are completed.

By order of the Board, FREDRICK DRUMMOND, Sec.

## THE EAST ANNAH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

CASTLEMAINE, COUNTY OF KERRY, IRELAND.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

Capital £30,000, in 60,000 shares, of 10s. per share, to be paid on allotment.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Right Hon. Lord KINGSLEY, K.C., K.S., Ireland, and Springfield Castle, Co. of Cork.  
 Right Hon. Lord MURKERRY, Carleton Club; and Springfield Castle, Co. of Cork.  
 J. P. BROWN-WESTHEAD, Esq., Lea Castle, near Kildermister.  
 Col. CHATTERTON, K.H., Green-street, Grosvenor-square.  
 SAMUEL HINDS, Esq., 61, Portland-place.

BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., London; and The Provincial Bank of Ireland, at Dublin, and its branches.  
 SOLICITOR—H. C. Elliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

STOCKBROKERS—J. T. Berkley, Esq., Gresham Chambers, Old Broad-street; Messrs. Smyth and Du Baud, College Green, Dublin.  
 SECRETARY—Francis Stokes, Esq.

OFFICES.—No. 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, CITY.

## PROSPECTUS.

This mine is in active operation on the townlands of East Annagh, near Castlemaime, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, and is in the vicinity of the Lashline and Clogher Silver-lead Mines, and in a highly metalliferous district.

A lease of this valuable property has been obtained for 25 years, at a royalty of 1-18th of the produce; it embraces the minerals under a surface of upwards of 500 acres, and includes eight acres of ground, workshops, store-house, &c., at a low rental for the use and works of the mine. With the reviving vigour which happily marks the present epoch the commercial history of the country, attention has been directed to this valuable property. Parties well qualified and known for their scientific experience have been consulted, and under the superintendence of Arthur Dean, Esq., consulting engineer to the company, works were undertaken to prove the ground; the results have realised their most sanguine anticipations.

In addition to this testimony, the high authority of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons fully confirms those promising results, and to their subjoined reports especial attention is directed.

The large east and west lead lode discovered is of the extraordinary width of 40 ft., and extends for more than half a mile through the lands of both East and West Annagh. This immense lode possesses all the indications usually found in lodes having large deposits of ore; within a few feet of the surface large masses of ore have been found, which prove rich in silver. An assay of the ore by Mr. Mitchell, F.C.S., gives 82 per cent. of lead, and 40 ozs. 16 dwts. of fine silver per ton. The lode being traced through the lands of West Annagh affords ample proof and space to warrant operations on an extensive scale. Another rich lode has also been discovered, bearing 80° west of north, and east of south, underlying west. Six fms. of this lode is uncovered; it contains branches or veins of lead ore, producing at least 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm., and is composed of very fine gossan, friable quartz, felspar, flookan, and clay-slate, all of them more or less stained with carbonate and oxide of copper, and spots of copper pyrites. Specimens of the galena, blende, gossan, spar mixed with lead, and the limestone containing cubes of lead, from a quarry on the spot, can be inspected at the offices of the company in London, and at the office of the brokers in Dublin.

The locality of this property possesses unusual and important advantages for the working of the mine, viz., the low prices of both provisions and labour; its vicinity to Dingle Bay and Tralee, its water conveyance; and for railway carriage by the projected new line (contiguous to this mine) from Killarney to Tralee, which is expected to be commenced very shortly.

The directors have obtained the lease of this valuable mining sett upon very favourable terms, the proprietors taking shares of the company for the full amount of their interest and previous outlay, including ores at surface.

The rich quality of the ore, the great extent of mineral ground for operations, and the encouraging reports of the company's agents, warrant the conviction that this mine will prove a safe and highly remunerative investment, as it must speedily become a dividend-paying mine. The adoption of 10s. shares has been determined upon by the committee, to meet the increasing desire of the public to invest in Irish mines.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Committee of Management, the Stockbrokers in London and Dublin, or to the Secretary at the offices of the company, No. 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, City.

Report of ARTHUR DEAN, Esq., C. and M.E.

17, Gracechurch-street, September 4, 1852.—The East Annagh Mine sett extends half a mile in length from east to west, upon the course of a remarkably fine lead lode, which traverses the carboniferous limestone of the district, and its contents are similar to those usually found in productive lead veins in that formation.

According to local tradition, large quantities of rich lead ore were raised from the vicinity of this lode near the eastern boundary of the sett, and some old shafts and workings are still to be seen there. The back of the lode is from 30 to 40 feet wide, composed of cellular, friable, and compact quartz, carbonate of lime, flookan, gossan, &c., and many fine lumps of ore have been taken out of some of the pits, which have been sunk to trace its course, and which contain about 40 ozs. of fine silver per ton, and 82 per cent. of lead. Several lateral branches fall into the main lode, which is likewise intersected by veins of flookan, or gray veils, and the principal shoots of ore must be looked for in the vicinity of the points of junction and intersection, which will, therefore, become leading features, to be kept in view in laying out the underground workings.

The lode is exceedingly well situated for the import of materials and the export of ores, being within a quarter of a mile from a quay on the River Maine, up to which vessels of 150 tons burden can ascend. I do not advise the re-opening of the old workings, but that a shaft be sunk further west, towards the centre of the sett, where the lode presents many interesting features, and gives promise of being very productive of ore in depth.

The general features of this property are very good, the lode and surrounding limestone rock are of excellent quality, labour is cheap and abundant, the dues moderate, and the facilities for working the sett unusually great. The probabilities are much in favour of a very successful result being arrived at, if a moderate amount of capital be judiciously and economically outlaid, to prove the lode in depth.

ARTHUR DEAN, Mining Engineer.

6, Queen-street-place, London, April 30, 1853.—GENTLEMEN: The accompanying report of Capt. William Plummer, an agent in whom we have great confidence, states very clearly the present appearance and prospects of the East Annagh Mine; and we are of opinion, from what he says, that the indications are sufficiently favourable to warrant, such as that proposed.

The facilities for working afforded by the situation, the command of a stream of water throughout the year, the proximity of a shipping place, and the moderate cost of labour, are all circumstances further recommending this mining sett. The ores, said to contain a notable quantity of silver, would be well worth pursuing at so shallow a depth.

JOHN TAYLOR &amp; SONS.

To the Committee of the East Annagh Mining Company.

Report of Capt. WILLIAM PLUMMER.

Castlemaime, April 23, 1853.—GENTLEMEN: According to your request, I have visited and carefully examined the East Annagh Mine, in the county of Kerry. I am of opinion, that upon that part of the mine seen and reported on by Mr. Dean it is not necessary for me to say anything in addition, as no further workings have been done since reported upon by him; but I will just observe that I was forcibly struck with the general features of this mining settlement throughout its entire length. The limestone, which is of a very fine quality, is intersected at short distances with branches or veins of flookan, spar, blende, and quartz; and in a quarry pit, about 50 yards north of the present workings, there are some of these branches; and, as I have been informed, limestone containing cubes of lead have been taken out at different times. Altogether, I think the indications are good, and such as will warrant the expectation of realising great quantities of lead ore when the ground has been opened.

It appears that a short time ago operations were commenced to find and clear out the old shaft on the eastern boundary of the sett, and in laying open the ground a short distance to the north, a considerable quantity of boulders, or lumps of lead ore, were found, which induced further search, and at a depth of about 4 ft. from surface a very fine lode was discovered, 4 ft. wide, bearing 30° west of north and east of south underlying west. The back of this lode is now exposed for about 6 fms. in length, and is composed of very fine gossan, friable quartz, felspar, flookan, and clay-slate, all more or less stained throughout with carbonate of copper, and some spots of copper pyrites. The lode has a magnetic appearance, the last 3 or 4 fms. laid bare contain large quantities of ore, and all is of a very rich description, and I have no doubt will also be rich in silver. The lead is found in branches or veins, from 2 to 4 in. wide; and from what is now visible, I should judge would produce at least 1 1/2 ton per fm.; during my stay the lode has been further uncovered north, and the lead ore still continues. I have also caused the ground to be opened 25 fms. further on in that direction, and at a depth of 14 feet from surface the same features in the limestone rock appear as were seen on the back of the lode where it has been laid bare, and the branches or veins discovered underneath, and the probability is, that if upon sinking a few fathoms deeper the lode be also discovered in that opening, that it will likewise be found to continue through the entire sett on the lands of both East and West Annagh—a length on the apparent course of the lode of three quarters of a mile. Near the eastern extremity of the sett this lode is intersected with a cross-course of flookan and spar about 1 ft. wide, which disorders the lode in that direction (a matter of no consequence, being so near the boundary of the sett); but no doubt is, to a great extent, the making of the lead ore found in the lode in the opposite direction. I think, from present appearances, I shall be warranted in saying that, if the mine be effectively worked and judiciously managed, there is every probability of highly beneficial results being arrived at. The situation of the sett offers great facilities for working with advantage—labour is cheap, a stream of water throughout the year for dressing the ore is at a convenient distance. There is a good harbour and quay for shipping the ores within 500 or 600 yards of the mine. In your further operations, I would recommend that the old shaft be cleared to a depth of about 20 fms., then to drive two levels on the north and south lode at convenient distances, which would prove the ground at a depth of some importance. The old shaft can be cleared at a small expense, and at once the levels would open upon the lode. I would further recommend that the ground be explored on the north course of the lode, at proper distances, by constraining pits. I would also advise that the flookan cross-course on the eastern extremity of the sett be followed, by driving towards the south to prove the ground in that direction, and which can be entered upon with advantage from the old shaft.

W. PLUMMER.

To Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, 6, Queen-street-place, London.

## DRIFT MOOR CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.

—SCRIP CERTIFICATES WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR THE BANKERS' RECEIPTS ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at the offices of the company.

By order of the Committee, GEO. TEMPLE, Sec.

5, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.

## MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY.—THE ATTENTION

OF SHAREHOLDERS is directed to the following EXTRACT from the *Australian Gazette* of the 23d April, viz., "I have no doubt that gold exists in great abundance in many parts of the Page and Isis, and in the numerous creeks running into these rivers. About three weeks ago, some of the children of Urquhart, the shepherd at Gundy, found several small nuggets, and a piece of quartz with gold, in the bed of the River Page, facing his hut. His son Alexander also obtained several pieces of quartz containing gold, about seven miles further up the river. The shareholders are reminded that 200 acres of the company's valuable property are watered by the River Page for the distance of nearly eight miles."

Mr. Dixon, the company's commissioner, writing from Sydney on the 2d January, says:—"From what I can learn in Sydney, things are going on very well at the diggings, and all appear contented with their earnings. I would not advise you to send any more men, for I am convinced I can get plenty to join us here, as our terms are considered very liberal. I feel quite satisfied we shall be able to make good interest for our capital."

THOMAS A. READWIN, Purser.

2, Winchester-buildings, City, May 6, 1853.

## ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The following REPORT has been furnished to the Board by Capt. Davies. The MODEL referred to may be SEEN at the office in Adam-street:—

TO THE DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN.—In submitting a sort of model of the company's property at Dicksburgh, for the inspection and information of the Board, I beg to say it is not made to any scale; but is merely intended to convey an idea of the relative position in which it is placed, among the several towns, villages, and mines adjacent; showing relatively the roads, rivers, or watercourses, hills, valleys, and woods, which will render the description I am about to give more easily to be understood; and for the convenience of reference, I have affixed numbers to further facilitate that object. The model represents four miles in length, north and south, and about one and three-quarters miles in width, east and west; in the centre of which is the company's property. The south extremity shows a part of the property of West Mariposa, and the north a part of the property of the Alliance Company. The boundary line of the company's property south is shown upon the plan by a line drawn, east and west, immediately behind the company's house and north so far as Geomel, the Indian village, by a similar line. The outcrop of the lodes and the present workings are defined in the plan. They are numbered, and their names are follows:—

C No. 1. The Bricklet lode. C No. 4. The Caroline lode.  
 C No. 2. The North End of Bricklet lode. C No. 5. The Manassett lode.  
 C No. 3. The Patch lode. C No. 6. The Finken lode.

I shall now proceed to point out the roads and rivers, or watercourses, as they branch off from or intersect the company's property.

## ROADS.

No. 1. The great cart road to Natches. Distance one and a-half miles from Dicksburgh.  
 No. 2. The road to Hansonville. Distance two miles. These two roads come together about eight miles below Hansonville, from whence it is shown upon the plan by the shipping port, a distance altogether of 18 miles, 18 of which are across the plain.  
 No. 3. The road to the American saw-mill, distance two miles; from thence to the Keystone, and Feather River, altogether a distance of seven miles.  
 No. 4. The road to a village; from whence it proceeds to Hamilton, the county town, a distance of 25 miles.  
 No. 5. The road leading to the company's woods and pasture lands; distance to pasture one mile and a half.  
 No. 6. The great emigrant road, leading from the town of Hansonville to the State Creek, Grass Valley, Sierra Nevada, the Great Salt Lake, and into the United States.

## RIVERS OR WATERCOURSES.

No. 1. The Spring Headwater of the South Fork of the Honcut.  
 No. 2. The Headwater of the Natches, or Middle Fork.  
 No. 3. The Headwater of the North Fork, which passes through the town of Dicksburgh. These fall together some miles below, and form a considerable stream, crossing the road about 12 miles from Marysville.  
 No. 4. The spring arising from the Bricklet lode, which falls into the Middle Fork at Natches, and on which the large Cornish engine is in course of erection.  
 The section which the model represents is bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada, on the east by the great valley of Sacramento, on the north by the South Fork of the Feather River, and on the south by the Yuba River, and is in the county of Butte.

## TOWNS, &amp;c.

No. 1. The town of Dicksburgh; the model shows the exact number of houses now erected there. There are two boarding houses, and other houses sufficient to accommodate from 100 to 150 miners.  
 No. 2. The town of Hansonville. It is well supplied with commercial and boarding houses, and could accommodate from 300 to 400 miners.  
 No. 3. The Chinese tents, outside the town of Hansonville.  
 No. 4. The town of Natches. There is here a boarding house, a smith's shop, and a butcher's shop.

No. 5. The town of . . . There are here several boarding and commercial houses; but the number of inhabitants fluctuates in these towns with the seasons. In the wet seasons they work in the gulches, as described on the model; but in the dry seasons these places are abandoned, and they are compelled to resort to the great rivers, which being greatly reduced, they are enabled to work that part of the beds from which the water has receded.

No. 6. The Great American Saw Mills. These are situated in the centre of immense forests, and were erected for the purpose of supplying the immediate neighbourhood—the town of Marysville, and the washers on the Feather River. Timber to any amount, and suitable for mining, and all other purposes, may be had there, and at reasonable prices.

Hamilton, the county town of Butte, does not come within the scope of the model; it contains two or three houses only, but the records are kept, and the courts of law are held here; the mining laws being first registered at the respective towns in the neighbourhood of which the mines are situated, Hansonville being one, and which governs the mining laws of Dicksburgh, Natches, and its vicinity.

In the preceding sketch, I have named the woods appertaining to the company, and have only to say in addition, that the timber is of immense growth, and will supply the company for a century, and that the mining laws of the district have secured them the sole use of the company; the woods alluded to in the vicinity of the Great American Saw Mills are beyond the district. And with respect to the watercourses, I have also to say that they are similarly secured to the company, and under no circumstances can they be diverted from their property by the diggers or others; the parties from whose the property was purchased having been the first to register their right to those watercourses.

The lodes were selected by Sir Henry Huntley and myself, not so much on account of what might be called bunches, or squats, in the lodes, as for the manner in which we found it so beautifully disseminated throughout, and also because the prospectivity is not so great as it might be supposed to be, although we speak of tracing 150 tons in 24 hours; there would be any lack of quartz for a century to come; in fact, it may be believed, that at the end of that time the mine will only be, comparatively speaking, in its infancy.

The principal object we had in view when negotiating for this property, was that we should settle down where the benefits to the company were most likely to be lasting; we did not resort to such stratagems as sending home specimens of rich quartz, or samples of fine gold; such we consider unworthy of the company. We employed ourselves in laying out such permanent works as were necessary for applying the machinery being perfectly satisfied that it is by such means alone that remunerative returns can be made from any mining operations in California.

In the present state of the undertaking, when the engineers have scarcely commenced their work of erecting machinery, I think it is only fair to request of the shareholders to abstain from anticipating immediate remittances. Such cannot be expected until the works are in a fit state to be put properly in action, but I am fully persuaded when they are in a state of activity, that not only will a good remittance be received, but it will be followed in regular succession by still better. If I were asked when that great event might be expected, I should say not later than September or October in the present year.

The Caroline Mill near to Dicksburgh (marked B. No. 1, on the model) is supplied with the mountain streams and springs with sufficient water to work it for four months in the year; but I would recommend, in addition, that a small steam engine should be erected contiguous thereto, so that when the water fails the works may still progress. The mills will command the ores from the Manassett, Caroline, Finken, and other lodes that vicinity. The Cornish mill now in the course of erection (marked B. No. 3), will be observed at head of the Honcut Creek, leading to Natches. It is supplied by a potential spring issuing from the Bricklet and other lodes. This machine will command the ores of the Bricklet lodes, as far south as the company's house, and north as far as rising ground extends. Many tons of the ores from each of the lodes have been tested thoroughly, in a practical manner, by the use of the Caroline mill, the results of which were fully and faithfully reported to you at the time; but I will here venture to say that in no instance did it produce less than about two cents to the pound, and the cost of detecting even the finest gold by the skins was most effectual.

Sir Henry Huntley being perfectly satisfied with the quantity and quality of the ore, and the mode of dressing them, came to the conclusion that a heavy machinery should be erected without delay, and preparations were commenced accordingly.

You will observe that the lodes are not shown in the model as they are, but as they are in a future state, in stating that they are thoroughly and beautifully worked, but I have great pleasure in stating that they are thoroughly and beautifully worked throughout a very extensive region beyond. The silver lines represent the veins, the black lines the roads; and the quartz, passing longitudinally, represents cropping out and the works on the lodes. There are innumerable numbers of diggings in the gulches below the lodes, in the season, whose hauls and diggings are here and there shown in the plan. If any further information should be required respecting the property before I leave town, I shall be most happy to afford it, if it can be of any service to you. I beg leave to subscribe myself, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

J. DAVIES.

Since the above report was furnished to the board by Capt. Davies, he has added the following particulars:—

May 10.—Since furnishing you with my report on the 4th inst., I have been requested to furnish some further information upon one or two points, and I have much pleasure in complying with that request. The distance by steamboat from San Francisco to Marysville is eight hours, and from Sacramento to Marysville to the mines are six times a week. The last 10 miles out of the 28 from Marysville to the mines is the remainder across the plains. Except in the rainy season the whole road is made by one team of mules or oxen will draw a load of one ton from Marysville to the mines in one day. Boilers weighing from four to six tons have been conveyed over these roads to the mines beyond Dicksburgh. We find no difficulty in obtaining as much labour as we require, and we shall get our quartz raised from the mine at 50 per ton. The result of our trial in the winter was the difficulty of raising and drawing it. The expenses attending mining works are much smaller at Dicksburgh than in England, owing to the nature of the ground



## MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, MARCH 31.—The information I have to communicate in this letter is, I feel, of not much interest; the daily occupation, the greater or less success of the thousands who make up the mass of our mining population, are facts of far less importance on the Stock Exchange, or in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, than would be the account of the extraordinary yield of any one of our quartz mines, in which but a few already wealthy individuals are interested. But the last month has yielded nothing at all exciting on this latter branch of mining; a great many of our mills are standing still, but there are others which are quietly pounding on, and taking out a very fair dividend—yielding much gold, even with their six or eight stampers, and their limited capital. These instances of success are slowly but surely producing a better feeling as regards quartz mining, and I believe it will now be entered on and carried out in a more rational spirit, such as is suitable to a legitimate business operation. Fortunately, California has passed through the stage of feverish excitement which seems by recent accounts to be at present afflicting the mining interests of England, and, after a period of prostration, we are awakening to the real worth of our quartz mines. Owing to the scarcity of money in the country, and the probability of some sudden revulsion in the mining market in England, the development of our mines will, probably, go on slowly, but eventually they are destined to form an important branch of our mineral resources. Sir Henry Huntley has been working to a small extent the mine he has located at Dicksburg for the Anglo-Californian Company, and I understand with every prospect of success. I believe the mine is a good one, and that when they get their heavy machinery at work, the company will be in a position to secure a fair remuneration for their investment. The Agua Fria Company have also been at work at the Gold Hill Mine, but I have not been able to ascertain with what success; if worked economically, and with abundance of capital, I believe this mine will yield a fair return for the capital invested, but nothing very great can be expected from it; from about 3¢. to 4¢. per ton will be the probable yield. I see in your Journal of Jan. 9th, a statement that a company had been formed for working the quartz in the neighbourhood of Grass Valley and Nevada; that the amount subscribed was 10¢., and that already a 45¢. dividend had been declared on each share. This is all perfectly true, with the exception of the latter part; no dividend was ever declared, the thing proving a perfect failure. I hardly know how to advise you to act so as to avoid laying such false information before your readers, except it is by carefully excluding every statement you find circulating in the American newspapers concerning mining operations in this country, the unblushing falsehoods that are published being much more likely to mislead than are the few truthful statements to instruct your readers. Placer mining is progressing slowly; the abundant rains in Nov. and Dec. have been followed by a long spell of dry weather, which has reduced the water in the pitches and ravines so that they could not be worked, and miners were fast leaving the dry diggings for the rivers. Within the last three days we have again had some very heavy rains, which will render the dry diggings workable for six weeks or two months longer. Wages are much lower than they have been, good mining labourers can be hired at 12¢. a month; and I am of opinion that prices will still decline: a large overland emigration is expected this season, and during the summer but little will be done in turning the rivers, the experience of the last two seasons having given our miners a salutary dread of river operations. Many large strikes have been made in the quartziferous deposits on Four Hills; but, as a general rule, they are comparatively poor, although in the aggregate containing immense quantities of gold; this will be gradually extracted, as the means are extended for conducting the water on the ridges in which these deposits are situated. Many thousands of acres of auriferous gravel will be commanded by the canals that are already completed, or in process of construction. The generality of the dirt, however, is too poor to pay high wages, and there can be no doubt but that the price of labour must fall to a point which will be highly conducive to the development of our quartz mines. There are many lodes in this country which, I am confident, would turn out good paying ore, and which could be purchased for a few hundred pounds. With an active agent here, who has sufficient funds to make the necessary preliminary researches, I am sure companies could do much better than by purchasing mines which are being hawked about in the London market, and which generally turn out anything but what they were represented to be, and frequently not worth the deposit that was paid for securing the *invaluable property*. I see a company is advertised for washing one of the bars of the Yuba. I have but very little hopes of their success, unless, indeed, they should be more fortunate than some three or four companies which have been started here with a like object, and which have proved complete failures; the dirt is too poor, as a general thing, to allow of its being extracted by engineers, machinery, and directors. It is possible, however, that the companies' agents are acquainted with some richer streaks in the bar than were discovered when I saw it last fall. The rotary funnel machine for washing alluvial gravel has completely failed; it was fully tested under the superintendence of the inventor at Texas Hill, and was found wanting; the value of the quicksilver lost considerably exceeded the value of the gold saved. A considerable number of miners have left this country for Australia during the last month, but I fear they will not better themselves much. I imagine there will be a great row in the colony before long between the miners and the land monopolists. It seems to me the Government is acting very unwisely in parting with such extensive tracts of mineral land; they had better try our plan, of the *mines open to all, and no monopoly*, if they want things to go on quietly. However, I must not begin to discuss the wisdom of our republican institutions in your columns.—QUARTZ.

## THE WEST OF ENGLAND GOLD FIELDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Accompanied by four respectable mining agents, I lately visited the gold regions of Devon, and comparing specimens of auriferous gossan taken from Polimore, Britannia, and Exmoor Wheel Eliza, we observed that, viewed as a matrix for gold, the utmost similarity exists in the gossan of these mines.

By reference to the *Mining Journal* of the 23d ult., it will be seen that no safe conclusion can be arrived at as to the general yield of auriferous matrix by trials in small quantities. From assays made on the gossan of North Molton, Dr. Nicholson reported total absence of gold, and Messrs. Betts, of Birmingham, and Mr. Pepper, of the Polytechnic, mere traces; whereas, when tried in bulk of 10 tons, it was found to contain—the red 1 oz. 7 dwts., and the brown 6 dwts. of gold per ton; and 26½ ozs. of gold have been obtained from 20 tons of matrix.

About 12 months since, there were sent from Exmoor Wheel Eliza several samples of gossan to be assayed; all of which, together with samples of muck assayed for sulphur and arsenic, were found to contain gold. And recently, other samples of gossan, broken at the 36 ft. level, were assayed by Mr. Longmaid; and one of them gave a produce of gold 9 dwts. 12 grs., and silver 18 dwts. 12 grs. per ton, besides a produce of 4½ for copper. The proprietors of Exmoor Wheel Eliza, therefore, following the footsteps of their neighbour, the Polimore Mining Company, have resolved, and are preparing to send to Messrs. Rawlins and Watson 15 tons of gossan, to be tried in bulk, and have every reason to expect a favourable result. The gossan lode from which these samples were taken varies in width from 3 to 18 feet; while other lodes of similar character exist both to the north and south of it. In addition to which, there have been discovered within the set, and about three-quarters of a mile from the present workings, several large lodes, which by assay have been found to contain gold. Thus an unusually large quantity of auriferous gossan is known to exist within this set, and can be raised at a trifling expense. With these facts before us, and learning from parliamentary records that in former reigns charters were granted for the working of gold mines on Exmoor; and that, in the reign of Queen Anne, gold was raised in this neighbourhood in quantities sufficient to maintain the costs of the current wars; and recollecting, also, that the celebrated St. John del Rey, which yields a profit of upwards of 50,000£. per annum, never reached ½ oz. of gold per ton of matrix, there is ample reason to expect that some of our home mines, independent of their consideration as copper mines, may yet stand high in the list of dividend-paying gold mines.

THE IRONSTONE OF CLEVELAND.—We have already announced that fourteen acres of land had been purchased at Middlesbrough, by a Staffordshire firm, on which to erect blast furnaces. We have now to add that the foundation-stone of another establishment, to be called "The Cleveland Ironworks," has been laid by T. L. Ewens, Esq., of Redcar, the proprietor, near the new works of Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan. The manufacture of iron, carried on in Cleveland centuries ago by the monks, is now being pursued in this north-east nook of Yorkshire, with a little hum and buzz which would surprise its crowded promoters, could they now lift up their heads above the mound. Mr. Bolckow, it is said has taken a lease of the Marton estate, and intends to build thereon a noble mansion.—*Gateshead Observer*.

## Original Correspondence.

## INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

SIR,—Your remarks in last Journal are calculated to lead your readers to suppose that the Government Inspectors have simply reported the number of deaths arising from the various causes, and without any further details or observations. I have reason to believe that in this you are quite incorrect. The first detailed reports were published up to June 30, 1851, and I am informed that since then the inspectors have communicated each three half-yearly reports, containing much general and statistical information, but which have not as yet been published, but it is probable that the committee of Mr. Hutchins, about to be moved for, will elicit some important matter from out of these reports.

There seems a great unwillingness to give credit to the existing Act or the exertions of the Inspectors in amending the condition of the coal mines, and whenever an important accident occurs, then a clamour is raised as to why such and such things have not been foreseen by the inspectors, and prevented. Well, it is a curious enough fact that these calamities often occur in collieries said to be under the conduction of the most scientific and enlightened managers. In the late affair of Ince Hall who would have thought that such a catastrophe could occur in the hands of one who gave such luminous evidence before Mr. Cayley's committee, as to the precautions which were necessary, and of the practical superiority of the steam-jet, which he preferred so vastly to the furnace; or who would have suspected that an entire absence of regulation should exist, and that in such an extensive work the very means of safety—viz., the steam-jet—should not be in existence at all?

It is but justice to the inspectors to show how utterly unable any number can effectually supervise the details of collieries, when a gentleman so accomplished as Mr. Darlington can be found worthy of the severe reflection cast by the verdict of the jury upon that melancholy occasion, and this case ought to act as a warning to all speculative opinionists, who are so ready to indulge in reflections, without any real knowledge of the circumstances. The verdicts of juries are also attacked; and, sure enough, where gross negligence on the part of managers is satisfactorily proved, it is difficult to vindicate a verdict of accidental death; still the Act and the law are working a steady and progressive amendment, and it is only calculated to mislead the public when they are led to expect that Parliament will even appoint such a number of inspectors as to supersede the viewers, undervueers, and subordinate agents of the mining interests of this country; as well might they take upon them the management of the railways and the locomotive engines, which are so frequently producing disastrous consequences.

The report of Mr. Cayley's committee seemed to point to a scientific board in London as the consummation of all good, and the steam-jet as the sheet anchor of ventilation, but it is to be trusted that the coming committee of Mr. Hutchins will hear disinterested evidence, and will deliver a judgment unworried by prejudice and party feeling; for if the labours of this committee give no more satisfaction than the last, it will be considered labour in vain. The fires in Scotland, which were said to be extinguished, are burning away unintercepted, which tends to throw great discredit upon the verbal and printed statements of the advocates of the steam-jet, and its various applications. A DURHAM VIEWER.

May 11.

## THE STEAM-JET FALLACIES.—No. III.

SIR,—In resuming this subject, it may be as well to observe that the trials which have been made, and which have been previously noticed, of the relative ventilating powers of the furnace and the steam-jet were performed in the presence of several of the Government Inspectors, and of many mining engineers, and the results, therefore, may fairly be considered as authentic and unquestionable. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gurney and his friends declined the invitation which was sent to them to be present also; but their having declined it cannot now affect the facts which have been developed, or the legitimate consequences that may ensue.

In addition to those already noticed, the comparative powers of the furnace and steam-jet were made in the Team Colliery by Mr. W. Barkus, in the Castle Eden Colliery by Mr. M. B. Robson, and in the East Holywell Colliery by Mr. T. J. Taylor, and of which the following brief summary may serve to give your readers a general notion; whilst fuller details may be obtained by consulting the pamphlet which has been published by the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Barkus says, in relation to the experiments made at the Team Colliery, "These pits were selected—one a downcast, and two separate upcasts, in one of which steam-jets were fixed, and in the other the furnace, provision being made to shut off the upcasts entirely from each other. Area of pits, 47 ft.; depths (downcast), 22 fathoms; steam-jet (upcast), 26 fms.; furnace (upcast), 44 fms.; area of airway, 10' 5" ft.; 67 jets, each 0' 17" in diameter, placed at 27 ft. from the top; furnace, 10' 3" ft. 3 in. In the Castle Eden Colliery the furnace was 8½ feet, and placed at a depth of 173 fms.; 42 jets of 5-16ths inches in diameter were placed 6½ fms. from the surface. The steam was supplied from three high-pressure boilers, each 30 ft. x 6 ft., situated on the surface, and at a pressure of 28 lbs. on the square inch. The following are the average results of seven trials in the Team Colliery, and of four trials in that at Castle Eden:—

Colliery.	Power.	Tem- pera- ture.	Cub. feet of air per min.	Inc. per cent.	Consump. of coal.
TEAM	67 steam-jets	—	4,617	—	17-96
	Furnace	110°	14,743	—	1-86
CASTLE EDEN.	Natural ventilation	72°	30,307	—	—
	Jets	78°	35,622	5-55	17-63
	Furnace	93°	42,670	29-24	40-81
	Jets and furnace	93°	46,703	—	59-78

The trials at the East Holywell Colliery were differently conducted from the preceding, which, although not reported so satisfactorily as some of the others, yet are equally decisive against the jet, and present new and interesting features, by employing the jet as an auxiliary to the furnace in one instance, and in direct opposition to it in another. Mr. T. John Taylor, whose high standing in his profession is well known and appreciated, gives the following description of the collieries and the experiments he made on the 11th and 12th of December last. The upcast shaft is 46 fms. in depth, and 9½ feet in diameter. The usual mean temperature 100° to 105°; and the gross quantity of air is 30,312 cubic feet per minute. The quantity of coal consumed by the furnace is equal to 1 lb. for every 9746 cubic feet of air per minute: 40 jets, of each 3-16ths of an inch diameter, were placed in the shaft 8 fathoms from the surface, and were supplied with steam at a pressure of 36 lbs. from a boiler 30 ft. in length x 5½ ft. diameter. On the first day's trial, the jets were auxiliary to the furnace. By repeated experiments it was found that, when the mean temperature of the shaft, as due to the furnace, was 96°, the furnace and steam-jets together produced the same result as the furnace alone at a mean temperature of 104°.

The air at 104° from the furnace is ..... Cubic ft. per min. 30,312  
And that at 96° from the furnace is ..... 27,536

Difference, representing the quantity gained by the use of the jet..... 2,776

On the second day's experiments, the operation of the steam-jets was reversed, being placed in direct opposition to the furnace ventilation, with a view to cause a recoil, if practicable, of the regular air current, when the following result ensued:—

At the time the jets were set on, the mean temperature of the upcast was 104°, being the full extent to which the furnace temperature is usually carried in this shaft. The quantity of air was ..... 30,312

The jets were then set on in opposition to the furnace. Practically, the effect was scarcely perceptible; but on trial it was found that the quantity of air was reduced to ..... 27,117

Difference caused by the re-action of the jets, being about one-tenth 3,195

Mr. Taylor adds that an attempt was made to retard the furnace ventilation by the operation of the jets, when the power of the furnace was reduced until the mean temperature in the shaft was 68°, and the ventilation amounted to only 14,434 cubic feet per minute, and that when the jets were set on, with the pit in this state, no effect was produced. He also observes that the consumption of coal by the boiler was 85 per cent. more than that of the underground furnace.

Such, Sir, are the facts that have been elicited by the costly and important experiments which have been made in the north of England "on the relative value of the furnace and steam-jets in the ventilation of coal mines," which, when taken in connection with the reports of Messrs.

Dunn, Dickinson, Mackworth, and Wynne, on the actual ventilation of the Seaton Delaval Colliery, present such concurrent and incontrovertible evidence of the inefficiency of the steam-jet as must convince every unprejudiced mind that it is a most unfit and highly dangerous means of mine ventilation. In large collieries, or in small ones, in deep or in shallow mines, acting with or against the furnace, in every way, and under a great variety of circumstances, its inferiority to the furnace has been unequivocally demonstrated. The question, therefore, may be fairly considered as having been practically and finally settled; but although we are reluctantly obliged to abandon all hope of superseding the furnace by the steam-jet, it by no means follows that the power is to be considered as a perfect means of ventilation. On the contrary, it is open to many serious objections, and the sooner some safer and better means are devised and adopted, the more creditable will it be to the talents and energies of those who manage, or are interested in, the coal mines of Great Britain.—J. RICHARDSON, C.E.: *North, May 10.*

## A TESTIMONIAL FOR THE MINERS.

SIR,—Within a recent period, there has been much ado about getting up subscriptions, and preparing elaborate articles of gold, silver, &c., to present to certain individuals who have proved themselves friends to the miner; and long may they live to enjoy the good feelings of friendship and esteem thus shown. But I wish to reserve the order of things; and instead of being active in raising a munificent sum for some worthy individual, I would devote my time and energy in the hope of raising a sufficient amount of money to prepare a suitable gift for the miners, their children, and children's children, in the form of an Institute, for the purpose of aiding the intelligent miner in obtaining a better knowledge of the hidden treasures of the earth, and of perfecting him in the business in which he is engaged. Such Institute to be erected in the town of St. Austell, Cornwall. This Institute should contain a large lecture hall, in which, at regular intervals, lectures on scientific subjects should be delivered. Besides this, there should be a good library and reading room for adults, and a suitable room for training the children on the most approved principles. From the present prosperous and extensive working of mines in the neighbourhood, I feel confident every gentleman, merchant, and tradesman, and all who are interested in the mines in the district, would contribute to so noble an object.

I will with great pleasure open the list by giving my trifle of 20 guineas to begin with; and I hope that this object will receive the attention of all those who have the miner's welfare at heart. R. C. MANUEL.

May 10.

## COPPER SMELTING.

SIR,—Although many letters have at various times appeared in your Journal on the subject of copper smelting, and the miserable position in which the unfortunate miners have been placed by the smelting monopolists, still it does not appear to me that generally they have contained statements that could be readily understood by those immediately interested, or more particularly by the public at large. Whenever any statement is made respecting the exorbitant profits of the smelters, it is usually mixed up with those visionary subjects, the *returning charges* and the *standard*, which are only understood clearly by those engaged in the trade; but I will endeavour to state a few plain facts, illustrated by simple figures, which will be readily understood, and divested of all mystery. One principal part of the profit derived by the copper-smelters is the immense amount of surplus copper obtained by them—that is, the ore produces, when smelted in the large way, at least 1 per cent. more copper than the quantity stated in the assay: in fact, the surplus is even greater, but I will take it at that in this calculation, which I will presently give in plain figures. Then again, the ores are always purchased at 21 cwt. to the ton, and another 1 per cent. is allowed for draft, making a clear profit to the purchaser alone of 6 per cent. Again, tough cake copper is never more than 97 per cent. of purity: here is another 3 per cent. gained by the smelter. I will give a statement of the cost of producing a ton of fine copper from the ore, sold at the ticketing in Cornwall on Thursday last, 5th May, and likewise from the ore sold at Swansea yesterday, 10th May; and from this it will be seen the smelters are making a tolerable profit at the expense of the miners. Surely, now is the time to bestir themselves. A coalition of a few of the leading miners, to erect works and smelt their own ores, which could be done at a very moderate outlay of capital, would very soon put a stop to this state of things, and give the miner that fair and just remuneration which is due to him for his outlay of capital and labour.

Cost of Producing a Ton of Fine Copper, from Ores sold at the Ticketing in Cornwall on the 5th of May.

10 tons of ore, of 10 per cent., at 8½. 10s. per 21 cwt.	£ 83 0 0
Charges for wages for labour, &c.	3 6 0
Charges for coals and stores	3 1 6
Total cost	£ 89 7 6
Present price per ton tough cake copper	£117 6 0
Surplus ore per cent. on 10 tons ore	11 11 0
Surplus ore purchased at 21 cwt., and 1 per cent. draft	7 0 0
Surplus on tough cake copper, sold at 97 produce	3 10 0
Total price	£139 4 0
Cost of production as above	89 7 6
Profit per ton	£ 49 16 6

The cost of ore at Swansea of 10 per cent., as sold at the ticketing yesterday (May 10th), was at the rate of 8½. per ton, of 21 cwt. The cost to produce a ton of copper would thus be for ore 90½; consequently, the profit to the smelter would be 7½. per ton of copper less than the above statement; but that would be accounted for by the cost of carriage of ore from Cornwall, and the expenses of their establishments there for purchasing ores, &c.; but it would still leave the enormous profit of 42½. 16s. 6d. per ton of copper, which needs no further comment.

Swansea, May 11.

ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

## SMOKE NUISANCE—ITS EXTERMINATION PRACTICABLE.

SIR,—Deeply humiliated in the presence of a genius so comprehensively potent as your correspondent, Mr. Henry Dirks, I feel scarcely confident in the propriety of risking his further reproof. Is it not terrible, Sir, that, by so prolific, so erudite, so experienced a writer as he is, I should be described in your columns of last week as one "whose intellectual horizon seems to be both equally limited and obfuscated, as far as regards the science of combustion?" In other words, as a silly tyro, compared with the triumphant master of chemical research? Nevertheless, severe as may be the new infliction I may thus provoke, I must endeavour to shake off the tremor caused by such an overpowering onslaught, if only for the benefit of society. The sacrifice of my ignorance at the shrine of his knowledge may not be unavailable to the public good, and I, therefore, submit myself, as if I were a piece of valueless sand-paper, to that wonderfully intellectual lucifer—the almost passive, yet, probably, indispensable means of eliciting his incomprehensible lectures.

Whilst, then, I admit the immeasurable distance between the altitude of his matured theories and my more humble and recent efforts practically to elucidate the subject of combustion, which he denominates a "science," I respectfully venture to suggest that, having in his letter which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 23d of April, paraded my name, essayed to depreciate my invention, and condescended to put questions to me thereon, and having had any replies placed before him in your columns of the week following, as well as my concurrent queries addressed in continuation to him, Mr. Henry Dirks ought, in common honesty, to have pursued the discussion he had himself commenced, point by point, until it were fairly terminated. If he really could answer what was respectfully urged against him, and what arose entirely out of his own remarks, he was bound, as a public writer, so to do, in common courtesy to your readers, and in justice to myself; or, as I now suspect—now that I gain courage enough to believe, after all, that the astounding eminence assumed by him is only self-imagined, and is not popularly admitted—he must have purposely evaded what he was (and is) unable to controvert; and that brings me to the unpleasant conclusion that he is not actuated by a "proper spirit of truth-seeking."

Doubt, indeed, of his veracity becomes absolute disbelief when I consider his latest assertion that the diagrams of my patent smokeless furnace in your Journals of the 16th and 30th of April are "the rude imitation of a Chatter's furnace;" because, not only does his own description of the latter, as far as it suited him to describe it, prove it to be essentially different from mine, but, as he well knows, if he had ventured to have given the full particulars of the specification of the Chatter's furnace referred to, not one of your readers could possibly concur with him in a conclusion so absurd and flagrant. If he thinks I am wrong, and if Mr. Henry Dirks has any respect for his character as a "public writer," his credit as "a patent agent," or his professional reputation as "an engineer," let him at once give your readers an *entire* copy of that specification. Unless he does this, however profound as a dogmatist he may be in his own estimation, he will remain but as a very shallow morsel in mine, and as a controversialist unworthy of another notice.

At the same time, it might enhance his merits as "a patent agent" if he were to explain what he means by the sentence, "The hot-air principle was patented by Coad, in 1835?" To me it is something altogether new to be told that any "principle" can be the subject of a patent. But there is no novelty in the granting of patent rights for any conceivable number of varied applications of a single principle, or a combined application of principles, chemical, mechanical, or philosophical. And if it should happen that Mr. Henry Dirks merely meant to say the patent was for a peculiar application of the hot-air principle, he ought so to have expressed himself; as nothing is more requisite in scientific discussion than exact terms and precise definitions, nothing more reprehensible than the "slip-slop" style, especially from the pen of one to whom the whole arena of science would appear to be as familiar as a ready reckoner to a thrifty housewife—in his own belief.

Allow me, Sir, to add, that for the sneer conveyed in his words, "the imputed invention of Mr. John Lee Stevens," I can very well afford to forgive Mr. Henry Dirks; since not only am I quite prepared to join issue with him, or with any one else, who



In a tangible manner, may dispute my just and legal right, both as inventor and patentee; but I can conceive it to be no more than natural that the inventor should decline the evidence of practical demonstration should be susceptible of making dishonourable imputations, or of attributing motives so likely to sully himself.

King William-street, City, May 9. JOHN LEE STEVENS.

### SMOKE NUISANCE.—ITS EXTERMINATION PRACTICABLE.

ST.—I read with perfect astonishment the letter of Mr. Henry Dircks in the *Mining Journal* of the 7th inst. A considerable time ago I published a pamphlet, entitled *Refutation of an extraordinary Letter to John Alston, Esq., Rosemount, Glasgow, by Charles Wye Williams, Esq., of Liverpool, in a letter addressed to the former gentleman.* Can Mr. Dircks possibly have forgotten that pamphlet? If he have, I will refresh his memory. I now send you a copy; and it is my intention to print another edition for general distribution, which will contain letters from Mr. C. W. Williams to Mr. and from me to Messrs. Calver and Crompton, honorary secretaries to the Manchester Association for the Prevention of Smoke. I also published an analysis by Professor Brande, F.R.S. (with his opinion), of my patents of 1836, 1838, 1841, and 1842, and that of Mr. Charles Wye Williams, of 1839, for the consumption of smoke arising from steam-engines, and other furnaces; also a case submitted to William Carmichael, Esq., respecting the above patents, with his opinion upon them; and, moreover, an opinion of Sir William Follett (then solicitor-general) and John Cowling, Esq., on my patents of 1836 and 1838; and that of Mr. Charles Wye Williams, of 1839, for the consumption of smoke, as above mentioned. SAMUEL HALL.

### MINING IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

ST.—As a resident of North Staffordshire, I am puzzled to understand the object sought by your correspondent, "A Friend to Mining," who seems offended that capitalists should undertake enterprises beyond the reach of working miners. The case seems to stand thus: an influential company is being formed for exploring a large tract of a well-known metalliferous region, which has only heretofore been explored by working men, the latter having sunk to such a depth that they (the working men), owing to deficiency of capital and machinery, cannot proceed any further. In this position of affairs a few spirited parties engage the services of a gentleman, well known for his experience in mining affairs, to survey the property. The opinion being favourable, a company is formed for carrying into effect the intention of working the mines in question. Now, it must be remembered that the Bincliffe and Eastern Mines are in part 300 to 500 ft. above the level of the sea, and the upper surface of the lodes are on an average 400 ft. above the level of the River Manifold, which washes the base of these hills. These lodes have hitherto been explored by working miners only, with great profit it is true, for it has sometimes occurred that four men have obtained 30 tons of marketable ore per quarter, whilst 20 tons per quarter has been a common occurrence. As, however, they proceeded in depth, the irrigation of water has been too great for the means employed to keep the mines dry, a bucket and hand winch only being used. The working men having recovered so far profitably, the capitalist is about to step in, who, by driving an adit, will lay open not less than 3000 fms. in length, and an average of 40 fms. in depth of profitable backs, affording one of the most certain results as regards profit that ever was offered to the mining capitalist. In place of "A Friend to Mining" making a complaint, he ought to rejoice that means are about being found to continue in constant employment something like 100 men, as it is quite evident that unassisted labour could not, under the existing state of things at these sets, have produced any profitable results.

Respecting "A Friend to Mining's" remarks about the workings of the adjoining Eton Mountain, it would be surprising indeed if, after the extraction of ore to the amount of 2,000,000, sterling, that the yield should continue with the like abundance. It is worthy of remark, however, that the ore in the deep shaft (nearly 200 fms.) continued to yield well, but the accession of water under such an immense pressure was found so great that it nearly balanced the expense of extraction. But how stands the case at Bincliffe? 40 fms. of backs will exist above the adit, whilst if worked below the adit 200 fms. may be anticipated beneath that level.

May 3. A NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINER.

### COMBAMARTIN SILVER-LEAD, v. DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.

ST.—It is a matter pretty generally acknowledged that, should the Devon Great Consols continue as productive as at present for the next 30 years, the profits will not equal the amount paid into the hands of the shareholders of the Devon Great Consols Mine, during that sovereign's reign. The Wheal Maria district is at present in great repute, and deservedly so; the parallel lodes for several miles south are being operated on with great success. At Combamartin all mining operations have hitherto been directed to the old mine; this celebrated silver-lead mine is one of the most ancient that England has ever produced; at a most remote period of our history, before the battle of Cressy was fought, the Combamartin Mine was immensely productive. When the exchequer of our early kings was impoverished, recourse was immediately had to the Combamartin Mine; the vast revenue drawn from the resources by Edward III., enabled that monarch successfully to prosecute his French wars, as appears upon record. To Henry V., as also to Queen Elizabeth, the old mine was productive of great advantage; at a later period, Bushell, a celebrated mineralogist, and pupil of Sir Francis Bacon, strongly recommended the working of the Combamartin Mine to the Long Parliament, in 1659. Subsequently, this truly national undertaking has been periodically wrought with success; the last company, who abandoned the mine in 1847, having returned upwards of 35,000, from one continuous shoot of lead ore. The same chances of ground that has produced this extraordinary metalliferous deposit, contains parallel lodes equal in appearance to any in the old mine. These lodes until lately have been altogether untried; the district is comparatively an isolated one, hence the reason that mining capitalists know little or nothing of the locality in respect to its mineral resources. The Combamartin Consols, adjoining the old mine, is the only adventure at work in the neighbourhood. This concern is held by a few gentlemen, who have been quietly prosecuting an adit on a lode, a recent discovery, averaging 4 ft. wide, and impregnated with lead ore throughout a fine lode cannot be seen in the country. When the adit, which is at present about 5 fms. from surface, shall have been driven some distance further, present appearances warrant a course of lead ore. This is the opinion of one of the first mineralogists of the day. *Nova eborac.* At present, the Combamartin district does not suit the London capitalist; he prefers mining in Jamaica, Andalusia, Nova Scotia.

May 10. DILTA.

### TRIUMPH LOCK.—CHALLENGE TO ALL THE WORLD.

ST.—Now be it known to Hobs, Nobs, or Mobs, that I have just patented a door-lock which I challenge all creation to pick uninvited. As a simple mode of testing my opinion, I will wager any person that they do not succeed in opening these locks under the following reasonable conditions, which, to prevent all quibbling as to terms, size, time, &c., I will mention beforehand:—That the lock I submit shall not exceed 6 in. square by 1 in. in thickness. It shall not contain more than four distinct parts—viz., the case, bolt, security, and key; and consequently there are no tumblers, wards, or other confusatory movements; being comprised of such simple parts, I think 16 days sufficient for any attempt.—2. If any fail to perform the first stipulation, I will give them another chance of 12 days longer, with the following advantages:—Allow them the free use of the said lock unattached, with all the tools the lock was made with, to do what they like with, except uninvited the cap.—3. If not yet successful, I have no objection to allow the said cracksmen to help to make the said lock in all its formations; also, when thus made, I will place the same works in his hands *seriatim*, one item each day, for eight days more, so that they may have every opportunity to make a key to succeed in opening the same.—4. To satisfy the most sceptical that I feel as secure as my locked bolts, I will even double the bet that no person can pick one, and I will go so far as to allow the operator to have the original key in his possession to make as many duplicates as he can in four days additional; as nothing can open these locks but the proper key doing its duty, without injury, any attempt to make them must prove abortive under the above conditions. Nevertheless, although I cannot pick my own invention, I can cause to be made as many keys to each lock as I think proper; I also can make one key to open a dozen different locks without any alteration, yet the duplicate of another key will not open the lock. In any doubt or seriousness to abide by what I have asserted, I will be most happy to refer them to my agents; or if any are 'cute enough to fix me to my bargain, I herewith give my address, where any further information may be obtained from the inventor and patentee.—G. F. GOBLE, C.E.: 7, Trinity-street, Borough, London, May 12.

**MINING MANAGEMENT.—TESTIMONIAL.**—During the past week, a few friends conversed with mining matters, and the management of Mr. R. C. Manuel, of St. Austrians, presented him with a diamond ring and a set of diamond shirt studs, as a slight memorial of their respect for his integrity, zeal, and ability, in the management of those mines under his charge which they have the honour to be connected with.

**PROGRESS OF MINING IN WALES.**—It is with satisfaction we observe that exploration for the discovery of the mineral wealth which the Principality is known to contain progresses, and is evidently on the increase; as also that the investment of capital is extensively directed in that channel. The Cardiganshire hills have long been remarkable for their metallic productiveness; and we have now before us the prospectus of a company formed for the purpose of working the Nell Gwynne Silver-lead Mine, near Machynlleth, in that county. The set is situated in the parish of Llansannell, extends 1½ mile on the course of the lodes, and is half a mile in breadth, possessing all the geological characteristics of the neighbouring districts, in which the best mines are situated, and are superseded by extensive water power, applicable for all the purposes of pumping, stamping, and rendering the ore marketable in the market, while the mine is within two miles of the shipping port of Garreg. The set contains several lodes, the principal of which has been opened to a depth of 12 fms. by an engine-shaft. It is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, holding out great promise, composed of a fine gossan, prismatic, and branches of lead ore, with a solid leader, which has gradually widened, dividing at the depth of the shaft into branches, indicating large quantities of mineral at lower levels. The mine has been inspected and reported on by Capt. John Williams, of the Nantemo Mines, James Hosking, and S. Trevelyan, of Tre Talleth, who agree in the opinion that the lodes are worthy an extensive trial, and recommend the erection of a water-wheel of at least 30 ft. diameter, and other necessary works. The capital is 10,000, in shares of 10, each, and the present proprietors are willing to retain for the property four-tenths of the capital in money or shares, as may be agreed, and 500 free shares. An analysis of the ore has given 70½ per cent. for lead.

**FRON-ISA AND CRAIGIOG LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—This property is situated in the Principality, the former about 1½ mile from Mold, in Flintshire: it extends over a surface of 110 acres, held under leases for 21 years, each renewable at 1-16th, 1-12th, and 1-10th respectively. The Craigioig set is in the parish of Llanarman, in Denbighshire, extends over 2000 acres, and held also under lease for 21 years, at 1-10th duty. In both these sets extensive workings have been completed, and considerable quantities of lead ore raised. The Fron-isa Mine is situated on the confines of the great Flintshire coal basin, and three already proved seams may be seen in the property at the depth of 30, 50, and 95 yds. respectively, the last being the "main" coal, of 10 ft. thick, which if worked will prove highly remunerative. Messrs. John Trevelyan and Sons have reported on Fron-isa Mine, stating that the geological formation presents features of great interest, being overlaid to the east by the coal measures, and by millstone grit, chert, and mountain limestone, generally producing lead ore in that locality. Six parallel lodes run through the set, with every evidence of a fine ore which have been highly productive in "Cat's Hole" and Gwyn-y-nant, and from the geological features and success which has already attended the working of the set, and that of the adjoining mines, is of opinion that every inducement is held out for prosecuting them with spirit and perseverance. It is estimated that 200 tons of ore can be raised and dressed per month, realising a large return, the price being now 17½ per ton. There is about 15 tons of lead now at surface, which is expected, will be sampled next week.

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

### MENDIP HILLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on the 6th inst.—EDWARD H. BARWELL, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the subjoined statement of accounts, ending 31st December, 1852, was submitted and passed:—

Net proceeds of lead sold	£11,077 9 7
Payments since last meeting, including balance of 1905½, 16s. 7d., and dues to Viscount Clifden	8,497 7 8
Leaving balance in favour of mine	£ 2,580 2 2

Mr. STAINSBY (one of the directors) then read the following report:—

In convening the present meeting, the directors feel that some explanation is due to the shareholders for not having called together at an earlier period, in conformity with the intention they expressed at a previous meeting; but the nature of the operations fully developed the resources of the property, and the extension of the works requisite for advantageously converting the produce, rendered this desire on their part not only difficult but impracticable, in consequence of the proceeds from the several floors not having been sooner reduced to within a limited period of time. These circumstances, however, have really been of benefit to the company, as your directors were enabled to take advantage to a greater extent of the late increase in the value of lead in the market, which has been realised in the recent sales. In referring the shareholders to the statement of accounts, it will be observed that at the last meeting there was a balance of 1905½, 16s. 7d. to the debit of the mine, and although at that period a small dividend might fairly have been declared upon the real earnings of the company, still there was a heavy debt for increase of plant and machinery, which had to be discharged; and your directors, after much anxious and serious consideration, determined to forego the payment of a dividend rather than subject the shareholders to further calls. That debt has been discharged, and the directors trust that the voluntary sacrifice which they then made in relinquishing all pecuniary emoluments for their services until the shareholders received a dividend, will be taken as an earnest of their honest intentions to work for the benefit of the shareholders, and their entire confidence in the soundness of their undertaking. It is with much satisfaction the directors are enabled to announce that the time has now arrived for making a return to the proprietors, and from which the directors declare a dividend of 10s. per share, payable 30th May inst. The works are in a most efficient state, new furnaces are erected, and the services of an able and scientific manager at the mines have been secured. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the improved state of their affairs, and confidently believe the future prospects of the company are highly satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was hardly necessary for him to say that it was with extreme satisfaction the directors met the shareholders on the present occasion. The gratification was heightened, not only by the successful results which had at length attended their efforts, but by their future prospects, which he was happy to say were most encouraging. Although this was but a small concern, the shareholders could hardly conceive the almost insurmountable difficulties which the directors had had to contend with. Those difficulties had, however, been overcome, and he hoped that the improvement which had taken place in the affairs of the company, and that the balance-sheet which had been submitted to the meeting, would be as satisfactory to the general body of shareholders as it was to the directors. During the two years there had been expended between 1850, and 1852, for machinery and alterations in the flues; but the improvements had all been paid for, and would amply compensate the shareholders for the outlay. He ought not, perhaps, to say that he had devoted a considerable portion of his own time to the affairs of the company, because he was a large shareholder in the concern; but great as his own interest was, he had felt that he had a duty to discharge to others, and in the exercise of that duty he had endeavoured, to the utmost of his ability, to do justice to the general body of shareholders. He was happy to say that his colleagues had zealously co-operated with him in all that he had done, and it was gratifying to find that they had succeeded in bringing their exertions to a successful issue.

Mr. GRANDING wished to know if the chairman could inform him what quantity of lead was likely to be produced per month?

The CHAIRMAN said he could tell the gentleman what quantity had been produced, but he would rather not pledge himself as to what they were likely to get. He thought it probable, however, that their returns would increase.

Mr. GRANDING thought it desirable their meetings should be held more frequently; he was of opinion that a meeting once a month, or a two-monthly meeting, would be attended with considerable advantage.

Mr. STAINSBY said there would be no difficulty in calling parties together every month, but he could not see what benefit would result from it, as the directors would not be able to give any satisfactory information. It should be borne in mind that in addition to the mine there were smelting-works, and it would be extremely inconvenient to make monthly returns. The books and accounts, however, were accessible, and he should at all times be happy to answer any enquiry.

The CHAIRMAN was satisfied, if the shareholders generally were to see how the mine was worked, they would be of opinion that it was utterly impossible to hold monthly meetings with any advantage.

Mr. GRANDING: Then call them once in two months, or quarterly.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not see the object of calling a meeting so frequently, unless the directors could declare a dividend. A statement was sent up monthly, and there could be no reason for any concealment; the only difficulty was in drawing a balance at any particular period. Between the months of July and October last, for instance, they were making very extensive alterations, and there was no lead sold, and that was a circumstance which the shareholders had benefited by; for in consequence of the increase in the value of lead, they had got 24½ or 25½ for their produce, whereas if it had been sold at an earlier period it would not have realised more than about 16s. a ton. The shareholders must, therefore, see the impracticability of rendering a monthly account.

Mr. GRANDING still urged the importance of meeting more often, and complained of his having experienced some difficulty in obtaining information from Mr. Stainby.

Mr. STAINSBY emphatically denied that there was the slightest foundation for such a statement.

Mr. TROWER, who represented a shareholder, said he had frequently had occasion to apply to Mr. Stainby for information, and had invariably met with the greatest politeness from that gentleman. He begged also to express his deep sense of the obligations which the shareholders were under to the directors, who had zealously devoted their time and energies to the interests of the company, without the slightest emolument, and he thought as the company were now in so prosperous a condition they ought to award those gentlemen some remuneration for their valuable services.

Upon the motion of Mr. TROWER, the report was unanimously adopted. Several shareholders expressed themselves in similar terms to Mr. Trower, with reference to the facilities afforded them by Mr. Stainby for obtaining authentic information.

Mr. BIRNEY remarked that he was a frequent attendant at meetings convened at Mr. Stainby's offices, and he could positively say that he never on any occasion asked for information which he did not elicit without any difficulty.

Mr. MUNDY said he had visited the mine, and from his own inspection, as well as from enquiry in the neighbourhood, he could bear testimony to the admirable management of the property, as well as to the high character which the chairman held throughout the county in which their works were situated. He would, therefore, take the liberty of moving that a sub-committee be appointed, for the purpose of adopting a testimonial to that gentleman, through whose exertions this mine had been brought from ruin to prosperity, and who was entitled to a far higher testimonial than anything the shareholders could offer. He would propose that Messrs. Trower, Stainby, and P. Watson, (if it would not be considered a piece of egotism, he would add his own name), be appointed as a sub-committee for the purpose of carrying out the object he had suggested. Mr. Barwell's services could not be too highly appreciated. His great experience and talent had been devoted to the interests of the company, even at the risk of life and limb.

Mr. STAINSBY observed that a sense of duty compelled him to say that Mr. Mundy's proposition was exceedingly gratifying to his mind, and he felt satisfied that the shareholders would unanimously and cheerfully respond to that gentleman's suggestion.—Mr. MUNDY remarked, in reference to the produce of the mine, that their chairman was very guarded in his answers, and was, therefore, a very safe man to follow; but looking at the respectability and interest of the directors, he thought the company had a safe guarantee for the management of their affairs. If he might be allowed to offer an opinion, he should say that he thought the returns might be estimated at 90 to 70 tons of pig-lead per month.

Mr. GRANDING said that he thought that 90 tons a month was about the average.

Mr. MUNDY doubted the accuracy of such information.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they were doing a vast amount of good for the labourers in the locality of the works, notwithstanding they had experienced some difficulty in consequence of the recent demand for higher wages, and with which the directors had to a certain extent complied. The works now afforded employment for from 300 to 400 hands; every shilling was punctually paid, the books were accurately kept, and were open to every shareholder, and he believed every shareholder would be satisfied with them.

A DISCUSSION observed that, in working for the proprietors, the directors conceived they were working for themselves. He was anxious to be a director, to protect his own property, and the directors in protecting their own property were protecting that of the shareholders. With regard to the worthy chairman, he was frequently running down to and inspecting the works. Everything was done at the least possible cost. The chairman's attention to their affairs had been incessant; his whole heart and mind had been completely devoted to the matter, and with regard to their present position, he (the director) would leave all the honour to him who was worthy of it.

A vote of thanks was presented to the chairman, who responded to the compliment, and assured the meeting that as long as he continued a director (and he had no intention of retiring), his best exertions should be devoted to the shareholders' interests.

### EAST BOSORN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of the adventurers was held at the company's temporary offices, Finch-lane, on Monday, the 9th inst.

THOMAS CLARKE, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. H. NICHOLSON (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, and also the letter of license, and proceedings of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Capt. CARPENTH was stated in a letter to Mr. Nicholson that a good lode containing tin had been discovered, and that he expected to cut the Well lode the latter part of next week, and he intended to engage men to break up some tinstuff in the spar lode. Five men were now engaged bringing up a lobby to take off the water for a shaft, which he intended to clean up in Wheel Cunniff lode.

The CHAIRMAN said he had the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of this undertaking, which he believed would become a valuable property and a great boon to the county, and it was a well-known fact that all the mines in that locality had paid. This was virgin ground, and he was of opinion that tin ore would be found here in great abundance. The indications which had been already discovered left no doubt of that fact; and he congratulated the shareholders upon their future prospects, which he confidently believed would meet their most sanguine expectations.

After some discussion the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—That Mr. Henry Nicholson be secretary, at a salary of 50. 0s. per month; that Mr. Thomas

Carthew be the purser, at a salary of 30. 0s. per month; that Capt. Carthew be the inspecting agent, at 1s. 1s. per month. Messrs. Thomas Carthew, George Carne, Thomas Clark, and Chester Cheston, were appointed lessees and trustees of the mine. Mr. W. L. TREMAN moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Thomas Clark, Esq., for his able conduct in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. GEORGE CARNE, and carried unanimously. The meeting then separated.

### CUBERT UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A bi-monthly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, King William-street, on Monday last.

DANIEL MCCATTA, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and also the minutes of the last general meeting, which were confirmed.

Mr. J. BARTLETT TROSCOTT (the secretary) then read the following report of the committee:—

Your committee in the fulfilment of the discharge of their duties, which terminate this day, have the satisfaction of reporting to their fellow-shareholders, that the present and future prospects of the Cubert United Mines are represented as being of a highly favourable and encouraging character. Your committee, since the last general meeting of the shareholders, deemed it essential and important that the mines should be inspected by two well-known mining agents, whose practical experience could be depended upon, and whose reports would be duly valued and appreciated. Capt. Samuel Richards, of Wheel Trehan, and Capt. Peter Floyd, of Tincroft Mines, were accordingly deputed by your committee for such purpose, whose reports will be read to the meeting. A statement of the accounts made up to the present time will be submitted for your approval and adoption, showing a cash balance at the bankers of 2190. 7s. 10d. in favour of the adventurers, and assets £301. 12s. 6d. In connection with so favourable a position, your committee have the satisfaction of stating that the accounts submitted are made up to the very latest period; that every item has not only been charged, but likewise paid for, up to the 31st of March last. Your committee have, in accordance and agreeably to the resolution at last meeting, framed a code of rules and regulations for the future government of your affairs, a copy of which, as desired, having been forwarded to each shareholder. In conclusion, your committee entertain the confident hope that for the short period in which they have been entrusted with the direction of your affairs, they have done their best in promoting and protecting the interests of every individual shareholder; and in returning the trust confided to their charge into your hands, they have the satisfaction of stating that the financial position and the future prospects of the Cubert United Mines are, to say the least, extremely gratifying and encouraging.

The following statement of accounts was then submitted:—

RECEIPTS.	
Feb. 25—Balance in favour of adventurers as per last account	£ 470 7 5
Call on 9000 shares, at 5s. per share	£2250 0 0
Less arrears on 465 shares	116 5 0= 2133 15 0
March 19—Cash from Wheel Trehay adventurers for old engine, &c.	350 0 0
Arrears of call made December 22	146 2 0
Discount on merchants' bills, February and March cost	7 2 8
Errors overcharged in J. C. Hore's account, and labour cost	3 4
Total	£3010 15 3

EXPENDITURE.	
March 22—Balance labour cost	£ 272 2 0
Merchants' bills	142 15 3= £ 414 17 3
April 25—March labour cost	342 17 9
Merchants' bills	172 12 6= 515 10 2
May 9—Balance in favour of adventurers	2180 7 10
Total	£3010 15 3

ASSETS.	
May 9—Cash balance at the bankers	£3180 7 10
Lead ore sold to Messrs. H. Nicholl and Son	706 17 6
Arrears of call on 15 shares, Oct. 18, 1852	3 0 0
Ditto on 15 shares, Dec. 22, 1852	4 10 0
Ditto on 465 shares, Feb. 28, 1853	116 5 0
Total	£3011 0 4

### LIABILITIES.—NIL.

The CHAIRMAN said it was usual to say something on these occasions. In the first place, he explained that the absence of their previous chairman, Mr. Byron, was occasioned by his attendance before a committee of the House of Commons, but he had promised to attend this meeting as soon as possible. The prospects of the mine were never so encouraging. The financial statement showed a considerable balance in their favour, and they were entirely free from debt. Previously to moving the adoption of the reports, he should be happy to hear the remarks which any gentleman had to offer.

Mr. HENRY HOPPE suggested that, instead of extending their levels, he thought the resources of the company may be better employed in sinking their shaft.

Mr. THOMAS WATSON concurred with Mr. Hoppe, and had no doubt the mine would prove rich in depth.

Mr. WILLIAM REID supported the remarks of the previous speakers, and with reference to their recent sale of lead, hoped that they were taking it away at a profit, and not doing what was too frequently done in many young mines—wasting their time in breaking away ore, which could be more profitably employed in pushing the development of the mine.

Mr. JAMES S. TAPP explained that they had now in hand a sum greater than their last call by 761, and, therefore, the workings had been conducted at a profit. With the permission of the Chairman, he would direct attention to an oblique paragraph which was eternally repeated in all their circulars, referring to the forfeiture of shares for calls in arrears. He found fault with the insertion of this paragraph, not only because, as he would show, that it was unnecessary, but because it was injurious to the credit of the mine, annoying to those who had paid their calls promptly, and calculated to mislead shareholders at a distance into the idea that there was a large amount of calls in arrears. It appears, however, that the total amount of arrears was only 121s. 5s. He appealed to gentlemen present, one of whom, Mr. Watson, was connected with more than eighty mines, to name a mine that stood in a higher or more satisfactory condition with reference to the payment of its calls than the Cubert. The Cubert had one of the best proprietors, and he threw out a hint which he hoped would not be disregarded by the committee in future. There was another important point to which he would allude. He believed that they had no night captain. Should an accident occur to the machinery or mine, in the absence of a person in command, it was impossible to say what the consequences might be. At night there was no person to superintend the working of the mine. He left it to others present to dilate on the importance of this subject, and would only further remark, that unless they closely attended to such matters, the large balance they now had would gradually dissolve, and their patience and pockets would again be taxed. (Hear.)

Mr. BYRON: There is a watchman employed at night.

Mr. WATSON: Whose duty is only that of a policeman, to protect the property.

Mr. BYRON: Just so.

Mr. REID considered it was necessary that there should be some person to superintend the workings at night, to see that the men neither went in nor went away before the proper time, and that they did their work when on duty. The expense of such services would be unimportant compared with the losses they might otherwise sustain.

Mr. BYRON explained that another important engagement had prevented him being at the meeting at the commencement. With respect to Mr. J. S. Tapp's observations on the paragraph referring to the calls, he begged to state, with due deference to an authority he respected, that the calls at one time were largely in arrears, and it was from the anxiety of the committee that the finances of the mine should be brought up to the most favourable position, that the paragraph had been inserted.

As regarded their captains, at present they had two.

Mr. WATSON: Neither of whom are on duty at night.

Mr. BYRON: That is true; but one resides within five minutes walk of the mine. The subject, however, shall have the attention of the committee.

The accounts and report were then passed and adopted unanimously.

Mr. WATSON moved that the committee be desired to employ two additional underground captains to take their duties alternately night and day, and to be exclusively employed on the Cubert Mines. Mr. S. MCCATTA seconded the motion.

Mr. BROADFIELD said, before that motion was carried he should like to hear the sentiments of Mr. Greenwood upon the subject, as that gentleman had stated he lived in the neighbourhood, and knew the mines well.

Mr. GREENWOOD: Before I answer that enquiry, I wish to refer to what has been stated with reference to the arrears of calls, and I can say, as regards your finances, there is no young mine in Cornwall that stands in a prouder position; you are out of debt, with a large balance at your bankers, and for a mine that has just made its last call, you have a smaller amount of arrears than any other mine can boast of. (Hear.)

With respect to the employment of two underground captains to be continually on the spot, I can only say, were the property my own I should certainly engage such services, in addition to those you already have.

After some further conversation, Mr. Watson's resolution was put and carried.

A vote of thanks to the auditors was then put and carried, which Mr. MCCATTA and Mr. WATSON acknowledged, and the latter complimented the secretary upon the regularity and well keeping of the books.

A vote of thanks having been moved, and seconded to the committee—

Mr. HOPPE remarked that the time had now arrived when the remuneration to the committee for their services should be considered.

Mr. J. S. TAPP rose to protest against any allowance being accorded to the committee until the mine was a dividend-paying concern. He had opposed a similar motion for remuneration to the former committee, and who had resigned in consequence of their wishes in that respect not having been met. If the present committee were to resign on the same grounds other shareholders, holding a large interest in the mine, must be prepared to undertake their duties. He trusted, however, the present committee would consider that their office reflected high honour upon them, and at the same time, as they were largely interested, the management of their property could not fall into better hands than their own. He hoped, therefore, the motion would not be pressed.

Mr. LINDO, as one of the committee, did not desire any remuneration until the mine was in a position to pay dividends. He had no personal knowledge of the mine, but this he knew that they left the mine largely in debt, and that the present committee, during the time they had held office, had managed to pay off the debts, and to present their accounts this day with a considerable surplus at their disposal. Their duties were onerous, and not altogether free from expense; and he thought, therefore, it could not be expected that, when the mine paid dividends, the committee would devote their time for the benefit of the shareholders without reward.

Mr. BYRON would not answer for his absent colleague (Mr. Trowcott), but this he would say for himself that, whether the mine paid dividends or not, so long as he held office he should never require any remuneration for his services. He and his colleagues had worked hard to bring the mine to its present satisfactory condition, and so long as their services met the approbation of the shareholders he believed they might always command them. (Hear, hear.)

The old committee (Mr. D. Lindo, Robert Byron, and J. Trowcott, Esqrs.) were re-elected for the ensuing four months.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the meeting had now resolved itself into a special meeting, for the purpose of discussing the laws which at their former meeting the committee were instructed to draw up.

Mr. BROADFIELD rose to express his great regret at the unsatisfactory nature of the mining law as it now stood. He should be glad if this meeting could adopt some method for bringing a parliamentary influence to bear for a radical amendment of the mining world, but simply to legislate for the Cubert Mines.

Mr. WATSON begged to observe that they were not now to discuss the laws of the mining world, but simply to legislate for the Cubert Mines.



The laws, as submitted by the committee, having been read, Mr. Horne explained the laws of the Statutory Courts as applicable to themselves. There were several of the present rules which met his approval, but there were others he considered objectionable. At present they were going on without any laws for their guidance; and he would, therefore, move the adoption of such as he considered necessary.

Mr. J. S. TAYLOR would at once oppose the rules now submitted to their notice in toto. He would not stop to criticise them in detail; for, as a whole, he had no doubt they were well framed, and did the committee credit. But because the mine had gone on heretofore without rules—because every shareholder knew that he had a vote for each share that he held, that the committee were chosen by the shareholders, that their meetings were held bi-monthly, and that they already possessed power to enforce the payment of their calls, they did not require the innovation of a new code of laws. Alfred Consols, a large dividend-paying mine, and many others of the best dividend mines in Cornwall, had no laws, but were governed as the Cubert now is—by custom. He was satisfied to leave well alone. At present they enjoyed peace and harmony. The new laws proposed might be good; but they would at least create two opinions—He, therefore, moved that he do lie on the table.

A vote of thanks to the chairman (Daniel Moggia, Esq.), was proposed and seconded, and carried unanimously, which being duly acknowledged, the meeting separated.

#### WEST WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Thursday, the 13th inst.—P. STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was convened for 12 o'clock, but it was not until long after that time the proceedings commenced, owing to the absence of shareholders—a circumstance which Major Spang alluded to in rather strong terms, and impressed upon the meeting the great importance of punctuality.

The CHAIRMAN fully concurred with the observations of Major Spang; it was of the utmost consequence that punctuality should be observed. It frequently happened that meetings took place elsewhere on the same day, and shareholders who had an interest in, and wished to attend those meetings, were prevented from so doing when proceedings were delayed as they had been on this occasion through non-attendance.

Mr. SHARPE said he was precisely in that position.

After some further remarks the business was proceeded with, when the following statement of accounts for two months ending March, 1853, was submitted:—

To balance received from Mr. Peet	£210 0 6
Calls received	54 10 0 = £264 10 6
Costs—February	28 14 2
March	39 7 8 = 68 1 10
Leaving balance in favour of mine	£196 8 8
Calls in arrear	1 6 0
Total	£197 14 8

Major Spang observed that, as a matter of principle, parties in arrear should be compelled to pay up their calls.

The CHAIRMAN said they would have notice that if that were not done they would forfeit their shares.

The following report, from Capt. Hodge, was then read:—

We have permission from the Messrs. Williams to commence operations on their lands. The drainage we may do then will be settled by a surveyor, without placing any money in the hands of the Vice-Warden. We shall commence working tomorrow with as many men as possible, and lay open all the lodes in the eastern part of the set, so as to fix our engine-shaft.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the surfaces of the mine belonged to other parties, and that in granting this company the minerals, the shareholders were bound by their laws to indemnify the owners of the land, who expected a deposit of 20l. : but as they knew him (the chairman) very well, they had dispensed with the payment of that sum, knowing that whatever was right they would receive.

There was, however, of greater importance for the consideration of the meeting. The engine had been purchased of Mr. Field for 1050l., for which sum that gentleman had drawn two bills, and he (the chairman) had been requested to accept the same, but in his position as secretary he could not do so. It would be necessary, moreover, to make a call, as the balance in hand would not be sufficient to meet these bills when they arrived at maturity. He would, in fact, a call of 5s.

Major Spang asked if it was necessary to make a call on the present occasion, as the bills would not be due for two and three months.

The CHAIRMAN thought a call ought certainly to be made forthwith; the shareholders could not very well expect him to accept these bills without his having a sufficient fund to meet them. The company had now free license, and if they had to erect the engine, that would alone entail a heavy monthly expense.

Mr. SHARPE was of opinion that it would be much better to put the mine in working order, and proceed with energy, to do which, of course, required a sufficient capital—an opinion in which Major Spang cordially acquiesced.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed a call of 10s., which would not, he thought, be considered too high. The meeting were of the same opinion, and a resolution was accordingly passed to that effect, the call to be paid forthwith.

In reply to Major Spang, Mr. STAINSBY explained that the object of making the call payable forthwith was to prevent any person disposing of their shares until the call was paid.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of abandoning the rules and regulations by which the company had been hitherto carried on, and which were altered and amended, and the new rules and regulations submitted for the future management and carrying on of the company adopted, and entered in the cost and transfer books.

Mr. STAINSBY intimated that it would be necessary for the meeting to appoint a treasurer, and if any gentleman present wished to hold such appointment, it must be put to the vote in the usual way.

Major Spang said, as Mr. Stainiby held the office of secretary, he thought it much better that the two offices should be combined. He would, therefore, propose that Mr. Stainiby be appointed to the office of treasurer.

Mr. SHARPE intimated that the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. STAINSBY informed the meeting that he had been to the mine, and entertained a very high opinion of it. He had other mines in the locality, and he thought this might be worked in conformity with them, and that they might be made to help one another.

Major Spang expressed a similar opinion, and referred to the report of the Great Bryn Consols Mining Company, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 30th April, as a warning to captains and managers.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

#### DINAS GREAT COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, at the offices, 76, King William-street, City, WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.

After the usual preliminaries, the manager, W. Lelean, read the following report:—

In meeting the shareholders upon the present occasion, the directors have little to beyond reporting the satisfactory progress of the workings in the mine, and the continued and increasing prospect of great success. All the surface work necessary for the present has been completed, and a small crusher, which was purchased in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of shareholders, has been sent down to the mine, and is reported to be set up and ready for working. The levels are being driven with all practicable dispatch. They are also proving two lodes higher up the mountain, one composed of brown spar and mundle, with good spots of copper; the other of very soft shale, with black jack and spots of copper and lead. Captain Fox expresses his conviction, that when No. 3 level is driven to the lode, they will have a good body of copper; and there are several veins containing copper leading to that level, and they have good copper in the sinking. In a word, the general appearance of the mine is as promising as when formerly reported upon, and all the works are going on most satisfactorily.

In compliance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, the manager engaged Mr. Webb, C.E., to furnish a plan and specification of the machinery necessary to be erected on the mine; and Mr. Ennor to make a survey of the set; both gentlemen have made their reports, and as they are short, the directors think it best to introduce them verbatim:—

Whealcombe, April 18.—Agreeably to your request, I visited the above mine in company with Captain Fox and Mr. Hughes. I carefully examined your grants, as to prospects. To go into details, to show the length and breadth of the set, would be the mineral features of the mine, and I proceeded at once to describe the mine as it is, and followed by Mr. Hughes, I commenced examining the ground from an east and west lode, commonly known as the Sulphur lode. This lode in places shows at the surface in a mass of quartz, in others it is composed of sulphate of iron, otherwise mundle and tale, slightly impregnated with yellow sulphate of copper. This lode is frequently intersected with cross-heads and channels of greenstone, usually called hornblende, or trap—by miners it is called elvan. Wherever the intersections occur, the yellow sulphate of copper makes its appearance in the lode, the cross-heads, and continues off north a few fathoms; but hitherto neither ascertain if either the east and west lodes, have been explored sufficiently to produce ore in depth. If so, the cross-heads will make pipes of ore only. The stratum is a light blue kyllas, and must be allowed by all to be highly mineralised; a fair portion of copper is to be seen even at the surface. The work already done being limited to a few fathoms, as I before stated, leaving it entirely to the judgment of those who inspect it to form their opinion of future results. If they are governed by the copper rocks, they can come to no other conclusion than that it is a very promising investment. Still, they should not be too sanguine, as much will depend on the character of the rocks when opened to 40 fms. deep, where it will become settled; if they are there found to be of the same congenial nature as is now seen near the surface, the shareholders have nothing to fear. A level is just commenced to meet the lode about 11 fms. deep, which will throw great light as to the result; and if found to present a favourable appearance, a deep level should be commenced at once. I would further remark, that Mr. Hudson has a deep level nearly home to cut the lode in the adjoining set; there, the lode is much of the same character. Should this be found productive, there can be but little doubt as to the result of the Dinas Great Copper Mine. I may be a bit of a place in remarking, that in the adjoining set east, the lode has been opened on in four places, where it formed junctions with the cross-heads. The surface appearances here are most flattering, and even exceeding any place I have seen in the district. Many tons of good yellow copper are there to be seen at the surface, that have been taken out from holes not exceeding 20 ft. deep; but, like the places before named, is not opened so as to see the lode in settled stratum to show its real character.—N. ENNOR.

Rehe, Cornwall, April 5.—According to request, I have visited the Dinas Great Copper Mine, in North Wales, and have examined all the large set and water-courses. It is a very large stream of water, particularly for a great part of the year. It may decrease in the summer part of the year; then I propose to erect the crushers in such manner as to make use of the water at all times of the year, by making a pool in the mountain to take all the extra streams in the summer part of the year, which can be executed with a small cost. I have examined the lodes for nearly two miles in length, and find them very productive in copper all through, and in the strata of ground. I shall get the specifications and drawings for the crushers immediately, and send them to you for your inspection, as I find there is need for the crushers immediately, as you will have such a quantity of ore for crushing by the time they are got to work.—JOHN WEBB.

The plan and specification of the machinery accompanied Mr. Webb's report; and the committee, after due deliberation, recommended them for adoption, and have transmitted them to Mr. Thomas for an estimate of the cost of setting the machinery up complete. That estimate they have not yet received; but they would suggest that a resolution of this meeting should empower them to complete the contract, after having made all necessary enquiries. It becomes necessary, in accordance with the terms of the original resolution, to make the second call of 2s. on each share.

The report was unanimously adopted, after a large number of questions had been put to Mr. Hughes, the independent of the mine, who was present, and who answered them most satisfactorily.

The second call of 2s. 6d. a share was made, payable within 21 days; and the managing committee was empowered to conclude a contract for the erection of the crushing machinery.

It was unanimously resolved, that a deputation of two of the shareholders should visit the mine every two months, to inspect and report at the bi-monthly meeting. Messrs. Brydie and Kelly were appointed to go next month.

A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

#### WHEAL CREBOR MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of proprietors, held at the offices, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq., in the chair.

The following report from the committee was read, and the meeting was adjourned to Monday to take the same into consideration:—

The committee are desirous of reporting to the shareholders the present position and prospects of the mine, and of laying before them the plan for carrying out the works effectually, recommended by the Inspector and agent, and which the committee strongly urge for adoption. In the first place, the committee would remark that the costs for January and February, including dues, amount as nearly as possible to 847l. 13s. 9d., while the ore raised in those two months has realised 866l. 11s. 6d., with carriage. The costs for March and April are estimated at about 700l., and the ore raised is about 80 tons, and will be sampled the last Thursday in this month. The operations are at present confined to the western part of the mine, where a steam-engine is erected for pumping and hauling; while it appears that this engine is not of sufficient power to carry on the mine, it is at the same time to be remembered that the whole mine (both eastern and western) can be worked by water power, which it is to be regretted was not adopted at an earlier period, and which the committee propose should now be availed of, leaving the engine of use for crushing and hauling, for which it is well adapted. It is proposed to erect a larger wheel where the present one now stands, and connect the same with Kelly's, Gill's, and Randle's shafts, causing a great saving in working expenses, and enabling the company to lay open some of the most important parts of this property, at a comparatively small outlay. The committee more particularly allude to the draining the water from Kelly's shaft, at the bottom of which, it is a serious fact, the lode is the full width of the shaft, and composed of a great body of mundle, intermixed with ore and capel, while the water is asserted to be exceedingly hot, indications which all miners regard as the most favourable evidences of a proximity to large quantities of ore, as referred to in the reports to be laid before you, and a remarkable instance of which recently occurred in the Great United Mines, in Cornwall. Another point of importance is, the fact that large quantities of ore were formerly raised from about the 40 or 50 fathom level in Kelly's shaft, and no doubt, at the present high price of copper, a good deal of ground in these levels would now be on tribute, and at least diminish the amount required for forking the water; and the committee would here observe, that there never can be a more favourable opportunity for carrying out this work. The forking of Kelly's shaft was strongly recommended by the secretary more than two years ago, but was then deferred, owing principally to the expense; and at that time the price of copper did not hold out so great an inducement. By the estimates of Capt. Richards and Doble laid on the table, it will be observed that the calculated cost of removing the present wheel and erecting a larger one, with all the necessary flat rods and pulleys to reach the bottom of Kelly's shaft, including labour, is from 1800l. to 2000l., and to carry the flat rods to Gill's and Randle's shafts, a further sum of 460l., thus placing the mine in complete working order upon a legitimate scale by water power. It will probably take six to eight months to accomplish all this work, but before that time some good ore ground will most likely be laid open in Kelly's shaft, and the committee believe that the adoption of this proposed operation will be the means of realising to the shareholders an extensive and profitable undertaking. The committee refer with pleasure to the reports from the agents, which exhibit the satisfactory state of the operations at the western mine. It will also be observed that strong opinions are entertained of the value of the lodes in the north part of the company's set, and Captain Richards remarks: "I can with confidence state, that if North Crebor is prosecuted, there is every probability of its becoming a very fine mine, and I would strongly recommend its having a spirited trial." Capt. Richards also suggests that these lodes should be worked as a separate mine, the boundaries of the north set to be those described by Captain Doble. It may be mentioned that North Crebor adjoins the well-known Biddford United Mines, and that the one is a continuation of the lodes of the other, while in North Crebor it is probable that an arrangement can be effected, by which the advantage of ample water-power for

It is estimated that a sum of 8000l. or 9000l. would fully carry out this concern, and it is for the shareholders to say whether they will take steps to develop this valuable part of their set, the lease of which is, of course, running on, by the formation of a new company for that purpose. It has been suggested to divide the new adventure into 4096 shares, making a call of 10s. per share, and allotting the shares to the present shareholders in Wheal Crebor, in the proportion of three to one; or to raise a larger amount of capital at once, with the preference of the shares to the present company, and paying them a reasonable amount for transferring the lease of that part of the set. The committee do not urge either of these suggestions, but they think the matter is well worth serious consideration.

The usual explanatory accounts were presented, and after examination were adopted unanimously.

#### NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.

In the *Mining Journal* of 22d January last we inserted a concise notice of this company's property, extending over upwards of 400,000 acres, a large portion of which is pasture land, much of it of so superior a quality as to be unsurpassed for fattening cattle—the island of Kaw-aw, in New Zealand, &c. Since the auriferous discoveries in Australia, the value of this property must have become greatly enhanced, and we are happy to find that the copper mine in the latter island has been placed under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, the directors being determined that the mine, formerly so badly managed, should be fairly developed. Messrs. Taylor have issued a report by Mr. Hermann Beeger, and a memorandum of their own. Mr. Beeger expresses a most sanguine conviction that the mine, which is only down to the 24 fathom level, only requires to be properly worked, and efficiently drained, to pay large returns. From old and worn-out mines were constantly interrupted, and the number stood in no proportion to the cost of keeping up the establishment. With a good Cornish engine the drainage will not be very expensive, as the water to be raised, only about 300 gallons per minute, and the expense is just the same whatever number of miners are employed. It is estimated that with a full staff, 500 to 600 tons of ore might be raised per month, leaving a profit of from 12,000l. to 18,000l. per annum.

Messrs. Taylor, after commenting on Mr. Beeger's full and favourable report, state that the drainage of the Kaw-aw ore does not exceed 6 per cent., but the great quantity which may be raised will amply compensate for want of quality, which has been shown as the result of long experience in Cornwall and Devonshire. The defective drainage has been the cause of all the chief evils, and they propose to send out immediately a Cornish steam-engine of sufficient power to drain the mine with facility to a depth of 60 fathoms at least, and keep clear the water, even should the present quantity be doubled with a complete set of pitwork of the most approved construction. They will also send a captain, selected from their own staff in Cornwall, in whose qualifications for the superintendence of such a mine they have great confidence, and to carry out the drainage. A number of selected miners will be sent to the mine, and they will place the plant already there in good working order. A number of selected miners will also be sent out, sufficient for the contemplated works, to be followed by others as the extension of underground operations may require them. They think a suitable engine can be purchased ready made in Cornwall, and that the whole expedition may be equipped and dispatched in a few weeks, placing it under the charge of Mr. Beeger, who will thus return to Kaw-aw supplied with ample means for good and effectual mining operations.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUILDING COMPANY.—This company, which was provisionally registered in April last, has been formed with the object of constructing in this country, houses, cottages, and stores, and transmitting them to the Australian colonies, where such enormous sums are asked for mean and miserable erections, and where there is undoubtedly a profitable field for such an enterprise. It is proposed, in the first instance, to send buildings of various kinds and sizes, constructed of wood, iron, &c., in such manner as to be easily shipped, and set together on their arrival. Suitable furniture will also be sent, made to occupy the least possible space. These houses, cottages, and stores, will be let at rents to be fixed by the local board or their agents, collected a short period in advance, and the temporary houses, when replaced by permanent buildings, for which land will be purchased, will be sent to supply similar accommodation in other localities. The difference in the price of skilled or common labour between this country and our Australian colonies, will enable the company to construct these buildings at an immeasurably lower expense than at the Antipodes, even taking into account the expense of the freight, which will probably, hardly on an average equal 25 per cent. on the original cost. It is evident the operations of the company will be of immense benefit to the settlements where they are carried on, newly-arrived inhabitants being then in a position to obtain a comfortable dwelling without paying an exorbitant impost. The capital of the company being thus invested in valuable and improving land and house property, the small cost of the erections compared with the high charge necessarily to be incurred there, and with proper care in the management, the undertaking is rendered comparatively as secure as property in this country. The capital is 250,000l., in 50,000 shares of 5l. each, and 10,000 reserved for Australia. A charter, or Colonial Act will be applied for, limiting the liability of the shareholders in the usual manner.

MELBOURNE AND COLONIAL HOUSE INVESTMENT COMPANY.—The present exorbitant price of house rent in our Australian colonies, and the disproportionate demands made for the most inconvenient shelter, have induced the formation of this company, the object being to construct houses in this country of the very best material, provided with every convenience, and to be erected immediately on reaching their destination. In their prospectus the directors state that they are prepared with plans, and are able to show that they can furnish two-roomed fireproof cottages of hollow bricks much better than those of a similar size, but wanting in every convenience, now in use in Australia, at 25l. in London, or 40l. in Melbourne; and they have already the offer of contracts from competent persons to supply comfortable seven-roomed cottages for 75l. each in London, or 100l. in Melbourne. Our fearful privations which on landing many emigrants, particularly women and children, have had to undergo. Hundreds of tents may be seen pitched in prescribed localities in the vicinity of the city of Melbourne, and it is well known that hundreds of the new comers arriving are totally unprovided with any accommodation at all, and at first have to pass day and night without the least possible shelter. An emigrant's or mechanic's house generally contains but two rooms, on the ground floor, 14 feet deep, 11 feet wide, and 9 feet high, built of stone, brick, concrete, or wood, roofed with shingle, plain lath and plaster ceilings and walls, the latter not even coloured, and for which 50s. per week is paid, or 130l. per annum. There can be no doubt that such a house can be supplied to Australia to pay an enormous profit; and as it is highly probable that emigration will much increase rather than diminish, a wide field is open for such an enterprise, and one which is likely to produce large returns.

#### Mining Correspondence.

##### BRITISH MINES.

ALBION CLAY-WORKS (St. Erth).—We have landed the first pit of clay into the pan, and are refilling another, it has the appearance of being a very good quality. The men engaged in driving the bottom level, are getting on rapidly with their work, as they have less than 40 ft. to go, to complete. Every means have been used by the employment of a strong party of men to extend the works in as short a space of time as possible, in order to save a large quantity of clay during the present spring and ensuing summer. We shall immediately commence constructing a linhay and other pans. The account-house is roofed in, and the carpenters are engaged in the interior, and also in the completion of the engine-house, indeed, all the various works and operations are proceeding satisfactorily, and will enable us to produce a very large amount of a superior quality clay per annum. We shall have clay ready for shipment by July.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The shaftmen will be ready for taking down the ore part of the lode under the 110 fm. level, at Field's engine-shaft, by the middle of the present week, which from the appearance in the bottom of this level may be expected to prove well. The lode in the slope over this level, east of this shaft, continues very good. The lode stopping from the bottom of No. 1 winze to the bottom of the 110 fm. level is worth for copper ore 170l. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze sinking under the 100 fm. level, 13 fms. east of No. 1 winze, is worth for copper ore 200l. per fm.; the lode here is 9 ft. wide. All our other tinwork operations are just as reported for the last two or three weeks past. Our tribute looks well.

BAT HOLES.—The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving south, is 4 ft. wide, a mixture of spar, and spotted with lead ore—ground hard for driving. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving south, is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, with spar of a very promising description, and as they have less than 40 ft. to go, to complete. Every means have been used by the employment of a strong party of men to extend the works in as short a space of time as possible, in order to save a large quantity of clay during the present spring and ensuing summer. We shall immediately commence constructing a linhay and other pans. The account-house is roofed in, and the carpenters are engaged in the interior, and also in the completion of the engine-house, indeed, all the various works and operations are proceeding satisfactorily, and will enable us to produce a very large amount of a superior quality clay per annum. We shall have clay ready for shipment by July.

BEACON (TIN, IRON, AND CHINA CLAY).—In sinking a shaft in search of iron, we have cut a tin lode, and a good kind of iron. We have cut another iron lode, 5 ft. in size—we shall raise iron from it speedily. We have 20 tons of iron at surface, and expect to raise a large quantity. The bed of clay in the clay-work is very good, and if the water increases we shall get a large quantity. We have 200 tons of clay nearly ready for market; the sooner it is gone the better, as we want the room.

BOOMIN UNITED.—The engine-shaft and plat are now secured to the 60, and the shaft cast and divided to that level. The ground is cut for the plunger, which we shall proceed to fix as soon as the shaftmen have cleared the 60 fm. level near the engine-shaft, which we hope to accomplish in a few days. Now that we have secured the break in the shaft, we shall in a few weeks lay open the two bottom levels, the 70 and 80. We have always considered these the two most important levels, and from whence we are likely to get the greater quantities of ore. Our tribute looks well, and we have a great deal of ore, and as last reported, since my last report we have discovered at surface three splendid gossan lodes, all within 100 fms. north of our present workings. One of these lodes is 10 ft. wide; the other two, 3 ft. and 6 ft. wide. We consider these discoveries to be of great importance. I will give you further particulars respecting them in my next report. We are getting on with the crusher as fast as the founder will allow us. We hope in two or three weeks to have it ready to work.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—The cross-cut in the 24, at Annie's shaft, is in about 5½ fms. The 12, east of Annie's shaft, is improving, yielding some tolerably good work. The 30, east of Murchison's shaft, is much the same as last reported, the lode being about 2 feet wide, ore throughout; going west, the lode is about 3 feet wide, and the ore is much the same. We are progressing with the work for the crusher and drawing-machine as fast as possible.

BOSORN (TIN).—Since last report there has been no change of any importance. All our pitches and ends are looking much as they were then, and the appearances for tin are very favourable. At our setting to-day (May 7) all the pitches and bargains were readily taken; and every disposition was evinced on the part of the men to make up for the time lost in the recent strike.

BOTTLE HILLS.—The 50 fm. level, driving south, to the west of Stride's shaft, is just as when last reported. The slopes east and west of Vigne's shaft, in the back of the 50 fm. level, are just as last reported, not a rich course of tin, but tiny, all saving work for the stamps. The 10 fm. level, driving west under the deep adit, is not rich, but a promising lode; I have reasons to believe we shall have tin in this level in no long time by driving west. The deep adit level, driving east of the old whim-shaft, is just as when last reported—a promising lode, but not rich for tin or copper ore. The new water-wheel will be put together by this day week (May 17). There are three new works working on tribute, at 10, 10½, and 13½ ft. in 17. The masons are building the wheel-pit for the new water-wheel, so that we may have a drawing machine at Josiah's shaft, and also a 12-head stamp attached to the same. We are burning our last month's tin, and shall be able to send away our samples of tin ore to the smelters by the end of next week.

BRYNAIL.—In the deep adit level, driving north-east, the lode since my last report has improved in size and appearance, and there is more water coming from it than I have ever seen before. The new lode driving east is 2½ ft. wide, mixed with spar, carbonate of lime, and sulphur; it is hard at present. The shaft at the western boundary is cut down 2 fms., and is timbered and secured at that depth; this I have set at 30s. per fm. down to the water, which is about 2 fms. more. I have been much disappointed for the want of sawyers to cut timber for the shaft, and the men have been hindered a great deal on that account. I am informed that the shaft was sunk 12 fms. by the former parties, and that a great deal of ore was raised therefrom, and also that a good lode is now in the bottom of the shaft. The shaft is carried 8 feet 6 inches long, by 4 ft. 4 in. wide, quite sufficient for fixing pitwork and drawing stuff. I calculate to have this and the new wheel in full work at the end of six weeks from this day (11th inst.), if we do not meet with disappointments in drawing the water by hand tackle, instead of having the lift; I think nothing else will prevent it. In the 15 fm. level, driving east of cross-cut, on Brynail lode, I do not see any material alteration since my last report. This end is driven 21 fms. east from the cross-cut on the south part of the lode, and has produced some tin, at times nearly all the length, but not of much value; I have set 3 fms. more to drive east at 65s. per fm., and then to drive north through the lode and prove it at that point, as I am of opinion that the floors of spar, or cross lodes, that are driven through in the levels will form together near the footwall, and that we shall have a good lode there. The winze sinking under the adit level, at the eastern boundary, is down 10 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.; I intend sinking 2 fms. 0 ft. 8 in. more, which will make 13 fms. altogether, then to drive a cross-cut through the lode at the bottom of the shaft, to prove it there. I am glad that we have commenced the western shaft; by sinking it 14 fms. under the adit level we shall at once be in a position to raise ore, by extending east and west, particularly when at the junction of the Brynail and north-east lode; there is only 18 fms. to drive to reach that point. There are also winzes partly sunk under the level, which, when communicated, will lay open ground for stopping. I also beg to state that, from the experience I have had from the Welsh lodes, although this is cross-cut in many places, I do not think it enough to prove the lode properly, as I find it is intersected by many cross lodes; at these places we must expect to have ore, and if you are agreeable to allow me to try a place or two I will give satisfaction in a very short time. I am sorry I cannot give you the same explanation by writing as I could if you were here. I do not think much can be done at the boundary after cross-cutting through the lode, in consequence of the water, as well as the expense of drawing stuff; if there is ore the distance is very great to carry it before it can be washed. If there was a hand winch on the perpendicular shaft for drawing up the rubbish near the farm-house, little expense would put the tram-road in repair for tramping out the ore until the mine is properly laid open, and my decided opinion is that we ought to lose no time in working that part of the mine. I can assure you that if the rails were laid down I would commence in one week to save out ore. I would recommend you to extend the north-east lode, and sink it 14 fms. under the adit level, and then at the boundary, after cutting through the lode, I am in want of 40 fms. of rails to trim the stuff from the shaft. Since my last we have added 4 tons of ore to the bulk.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—We have commenced sinking the Caroline shaft at the tin mine on the silver lode; the ground at present is very favourable, as the lode is composed of flooken and white iron. We are also driving the 42 east on the tin lode by four men, this being the only bargain at present working at the tin mine. Varnish's engine-shaft is sinking in favourable ground; the water is increasing in the shaft. The pitches on the copper and mundle lode are all yielding good work for the kilns, and the kilns are doing their work well. The mill-house is completed by the masons with the exception of putting on the roof. The carpenters are getting on as fast as possible with the gear-work. The parcel of tin will be ready for market on Thursday, the 12th inst.

CHURCHSTOCK.—The engine-shaft is down 7½ fathoms; the ground is still hard. More men are now being employed.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We have a large gossan lode in the adit west on Slater's lode, which augurs favourably for depth. In driving the adit cross-cut north towards Treasury lode, we have made no discovery in the last two months.

COMBEMARTIN CONSOLS.—The lode at present is nearly 4 feet wide, composed of beautiful spar (completely impregnated with lead ore), flooken, prinn, white iron, and small steel (silver-lead ore); a fine line of mundle has been seen; we have driven on it 5 fms., and find it very regular. When the adit is extended some distance further into the hill, I confidently expect a course of ore.

CUBERT UNITED.—Since ours of the 24th Feb. last, the engine-shaft has been sunk several feet on the downright, but finding the ground exceedingly hard and expensive under the lode, preparations were made for sinking on the underlay, and we have much pleasure in stating that there is at present a very promising lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft, accompanied with very favourable ground, which we expect will considerably aid our future progress in sinking. About 8 fms. have been driven on the lode in the 45 fm. level west, and the prospects throughout this driving have been most cheering; a great many tons of lead have been obtained, but the lode has always proved most productive in the bottom of the level, which shows that we are on the back of a bunch, and that abundant riches may be expected in the west end of the level. The 45 fm. level has been extended east about 9 fms., and the lode throughout has yielded lead, but as the bunches of the mine are all dipping to the south-west, the lode in the 55 fm. level will, in all probability be found much more productive than here. The 35 fm. level will, in all probability be found much more productive than here. The 35 fm. level has been driven west about 13 fms., through lead ground, the lode in some places has yielded very abundantly, but here too, from the westerly dip of the lead, the lode has for many fms. past proved most productive in the bottom of the driving, showing evident indications of a rich bunch gone down. The 35 fm. level east, together with the shallow drivings throughout the mine, have been extended many fms., and the lode has been productive of some good bunches of lead, but the prospects generally in the bottom drivings are very superior to the upper part of the mine; the properties of the lode are apparently changed in character, and the kilns are evidently more congenial for lead. It is, therefore, our opinion that the mine must be sunk deeper to make regular and important returns; 39 tons of lead have been sold since our last, most of which has been raised from the 35 and 45 fms. levels west, and on what we consider to be on the backs of two important bunches; about 5 tons of lead have been raised since our sampling, most of which has been obtained from the same source. The water has been drained to the 35 fm. level at Trebail, but the lode, so far as we have been able to explore in the old mine, has been mostly worked away, which shows it to have been productive of some good bunches of lead, and it is evident to us, that on their being sunk deeper, important returns may be made, and the mines, we hope, will prove at no remote period, a source of profit to the adventurers.



**CONISTON UNITED.**—We have opened more ore ground in the back of the three lodes, and find them to continue as before reported—large, and occasionally producing good stones of ore. The cross-cuts are in much the same sort of ground as when I last wrote. We have now cleared the shaft to the bottom, collared it up, &c. In the bottom of the shaft the lode is split up, but I expect it will come together again in a little further sinking. There are two good branches of ore in the bottom about 4 in. wide, at present divided by a horse of ground.

**CREETOWN.**—The 12 ft. level, east of the shaft, is yielding some copper and lead; the 12 fathom level, west of the shaft, is rather poor at present. No. 3 level is yielding some stones of ore; the lode is split in branches. The steeper west of the mine are looking kindly. We have cut a good branch of lead to-day, yielding about 15 cwt. per fm. The steeper west of the mine are yielding some copper and lead. In No. 4 level the lode is 20 in. wide, with a well-defined footwall, but poor. We have the boiler in the house, and have commenced to cut the eastern pit and put in the lift. All the other work we are completing as fast as possible.

**DEVON AND COURTNEY.**—In driving the cross-cut south in the 30 ft. level we have intersected several small branches, some of them carrying good stones of ore. In the 70 ft. level we have been cutting through the lode; we find it composed of spar, mndie, flookan, and copper ore. I expect we shall be able to communicate the gossan shaft with the rise in the back of the 40 ft. level this week.

**DEVON CONSOLS WEST.**—During the past week we have had an increase of water in the shaft; the men have done but little in sinking, consequently there is no alteration since my last. This being our monthly setting day, I let the engine sink to 25 ft. per fm. My strong impression is that this will be the last month in sinking with the present 5-inch lift. The engine is working from 12 to 14 strokes per minute, and without a larger lift of pumps we cannot sink much deeper—therefore it is for your consideration whether I am to order a larger lift, so as to drive to intersect the lode.

**DEURODE (COPPER).**—Capt. Charles Thomas reports—Agreeably to instructions, I beg to furnish you with a report on this mine; also of the progress made since I have had the management, the operations now in hand, and the prospects as they appear to be developing. I would first call your attention to a discovery I made 20 fms. west of the counter, on the east and west great champion lode; the lode is composed of spar, gossan, and yellow ore, of a prominent character. At the junction of the south counter a level is extending east, and also stopping the back, which contains fine gossan, soft spar, and yellow ore; 20 fms. east of the whim-shaft a cross-cut is driving north, which will intersect all the east and west lodes; the ground at present is hard, being in the elvan, which is strongly impregnated with yellow ore and mndie. I have opened on the lode, which consists of killas, spar, the richest description of gossan, and yellow ore; there is every probability of immense quantities of ore being discovered on this part of the property, and a new mine opened at this point of operation. It should be observed that this lode, at the junction of the counter, made all the ore in the former workings, and was never wrought on east of the counter. In the 26 ft. level I found a small branch of ore, running in a south-east direction between the counters in new ground, the strata being of a most congenial character for the production of copper ore. I commenced driving on it, and within 3 fms. cut a splendid branch of yellow ore, varying from 12 to 18 in. wide. We have been sinking and rising; at present we have a breast of ore exposed for 19 ft. in depth. In the new mine, sinking on the old lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Since February last we have dressed 15 tons of ore, and by the end of June I expect we shall have 40 tons of ore for shipment, worth at the present standard 15s. per ton. There are several hundreds of tons of good ore stuff on surface, that would pay well if a good stamps or a crusher was erected; the latter I would strongly recommend, which would soon pay itself, having a good supply of water. There are several other lodes of vast importance as yet undeveloped. By energetic and judicious management, I do not hesitate to state that very shortly large returns will be realised.

**DRAKE WALLS.**—We sampled our tin last evening (May 12); No. 1, 16 tons; and No. 2, 10½ tons—in all, 26½ tons. The 70, east of machine, is looking promising, with kindly branches; and the steeper in the back of this level have improved of late. We have not seen since my last report to get men to take the steeper in the back of the 60, west of the shaft. The 60, east of Matthew's shaft, is looking well, nor is the ground so hard for driving. Matthew's shaft is more than 12 fms. below the 60. We ought to sink all of 2 fms. more, so as to have a 12 ft. level, and have a good fork below.

**DUNSEY WHEAL PHOENIX.**—I expect to clear the heads from the adit in a day or two. I have no doubt, when we can clear to the bottom, we shall get some good work; the peach part of the lode appears to carry the tin, but it will ultimately strike into copper.

**EAST BALLESWIDEN.**—In extending the 46 ft. level west from engine-shaft, on flat lode, they have cut a counter lode, 18 in. wide, which is rich for tin; and also in extending the same level east from shaft, yesterday (4th inst.) discovered a good branch of tin. This mine never looked so well as it does this week. We have to-day begun to sink the engine-shaft under the 46 ft. level, and have a good lode of tin in the shaft.

**EAST CROWDALE.**—Our prospects have not undergone any important alteration since our last report on Saturday last. At the surface we have the wheel on the pit, and ready to fix the arms on Monday. I hope we shall soon get the wheel completed, and the drawing machine ready. We are dressing as fast as we can, but are short of the proper number of girls—this, with the fact of our ore being hard, makes our progress rather slow. I would mention that we suspended the driving of the 58 east on Saturday, and put the men to rise towards the 47, where there are others sinking to meet them. There was a quantity of stuff in the 58, and before this could be cleared away the men could not begin to rise; I, therefore, put them in the eastern end again for a few days, and I am glad to say that the lode in that direction is improving. There seems to be another lode north of us (not far), as we have had many branches in our driving tending towards and falling into the lode from that point, and we have seen the back of a lode in the new wheel-pit, producing mndie and spots of ore. After our drawing machine is ready, I think it would be well for the company to drive out north to prove the ground in that direction.

**EAST KIT HILL.**—The operations are progressing in a very satisfactory manner here. Since cutting the south tin lode so productive, the adit level has been pushing on to intersect a parallel lode at a point where the old tinners had made considerable workings; having reached this, we were gratified at finding a rich lode of tin, about 3 ft. wide, and only 6 fathoms deep; the work now breaking from this lode will yield 1000 lb. of tin to the low sacks—the tin is of superior quality. The new engine shaft is down 4 fathoms under the adit; at 15 fms. deeper we expect to reach the junction of these two rich tin lodes. We have sampled 5½ tons of tin, at 59, 108, and 551, 17s. 6d., and we are preparing for another sampling, which will be of superior quality.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The ground in the engine-shaft is just as last reported on. The lode in the 32 ft. level, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, carrying a branch of ore on the south wall 4 in. wide—the other part produces occasionally good stones of ore; the lode in the same level, east of shaft, is composed of quartz, mndie, and spots of ore. The lode in the steeper in the back of the 12 ft. level, east of shaft, is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have this week put two men more in the 32 ft. level west. I have let a pitch in the back of the 23 ft. level, in Mr. Leache's land, and two men, on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 17. I have also let the lode mine from the dressing-floors, including the steeper, for two months, on tribute, at 9s. in 17.

**EAST WHEAL REETH.**—The engine-shaft is completed to the 54, the lift is fixed in the eastern shaft division and cased down. The summer is now engaged in cutting pit at the north end of the whim-shaft. I am happy to say the east and west lode, which we had in the engine-shaft a few fathoms above, and which by underlying, went north of the shaft, has been again intersected in cutting the pit north of the shaft, and found to have considerably improved in size and quality; it is 4 ft. wide, composed of mndie, iron, spar, and tin; it will be desirable to extend east and west on its course on the completion of the pit excavations, as well as to drive north to intersect the east and west lodes, existing a little distance from the engine-shaft. We have started the 54 north to intersect the Wheal Reeth east and west lodes; the ground is good, and as well as in the shaft, is very favourable for opening. The 44 end has not reached the lode south as yet, but the distance is now being reached according to the underlie of the lodes seen in the shallow levels, but probably the angle is less on the lode taken down more perpendicularly, which, of course, would give a greater distance to drive at the 44 than calculated; however, we are daily expecting to cut the lodes in this direction. I will inform you of any change immediately.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—The tunnel end is improving as we drive west; the part of the lode we are driving on is 3 feet wide—grey and black ore, greens, iron, mndie, and sparry gossan. The steeper in the back of the level are just the same as last reported, carrying a leader of grey ore, 1 foot wide; the other parts of the lode being composed of gossan, mndie, iron, spar, and greens of copper. The engine shaft is still in strong ground. We have about 5 feet more to sink to complete the 22 ft. lift. The 35, driving east, is the same as last reported, not without ore. The end driving west at the same level is producing a great deal of water from the lode. The lode is very strong and promising. The 45, driving east towards the tunnel end, is much improved. We have a leader, 1 ft. wide, on the south part of the lode, composed of mndie, spar, grey, yellow, black ore, and greens. We have cleared and secured the adit level, east from Murchison's shaft, towards Homersham's shaft, 12 fms. We are dressing the ores as we bring the work out from the tunnel.

**EAST WHITE GRIT.**—Lawrence's shaft is within 5 fms. of reaching the Sheffield deep level, at a depth of 38 fms. The ground is still very hard. The tributaries are daily increasing their raising in the 15 and 20 ft. levels. We have now fair piles of ore at grass, which we shall commence dressing. In containing we have discovered a lode intersecting the Hog lode, and we purpose to sink a shaft in the valley to the depth of 15 fms., and drive on its course in the direction of Lawrence's shaft. This will be a trial of great promise, as many strings of ore are known in the lode.

**GAWTON UNITED.**—The lode in Fuller's engine-shaft is between 5 and 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mndie, and spots of ore, having an exceedingly promising appearance. The carpenters are getting on with the wheel as fast as possible. The lobby to wheel-pit is nearly completed. Our masons are busily engaged in building dog-bit, &c., and the walls of the office and shops are ready for the carpentry. We have cut hitches and fixed bearers in Bayly's shaft, to drop lift, and which is daily expected on the mine.

**GEIFRON.**—The lode in the 20 fathom level west is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, barytes, and interspersed with ore—we have driven 5 ft. this week; the lode in the same level east is 8 in. wide, composed of spar, and good stones of ore—they have driven 4 ft. In the 19 ft. level west they have not taken down any lode this week—we have driven 1½ ft. The lode in the deep adit is 1 ft. wide, much the same character as last report—they have driven 3 ft. The lode in the rise in the back of the deep adit is 18 in. wide, 8 in. is good saving work—they have risen 2 ft.; the air is bad, and we cannot make much progress in rising. In the winze in the bottom of the 15 ft. level they are sinking by the wall of the lode—they have sunk 3 ft. The lode in Pease's winze is without alteration—they have sunk 5 ft. There is no material change in the tribute department.

**GREAT CRINNIS.**—We are busily engaged continuing the work spoken of last week, and shall get the engine to work on the 28th inst. We have not intersected the lode north of Daniel's shaft yet. We drilled the ground, and found that we have several feet more to drive; it has a favourable appearance for copper.

**GREAT POLGOOTH.**—The 96, east of Clark's, is worth 6 cwt. of tin per 100 cwt.; the 96, east of Clark's, on south lode, is producing rich stones of tin, with a kindly appearance; the lode in this level, east of William's, is worth 40 cwt. of tin per 100 cwt.; we are still driving in this level north to get under the new eastern shaft, in very favourable ground, and expect to be under it in about two months; we have six pitches working in this level, at low tributes, and hope in two or three months to set more. The 84, on south lode, east of Clark's, is much improved, and has a very kindly appearance. The 66, east of ditch, on St. Martin's lode, is looking well, and worth 10 cwt. of tin per 100 cwt. We hope to communicate the lower hole in the new eastern shaft with the 76 ft. level by our next report. The pitches generally are improved. Since our last report we have sold tin amounting to 1644, 6s. 2d., and copper amounting to 617, 19s. 9d.; together, 14615, 1s. 11d.

**GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.**—Hobler's shaft, on the great junction tin lode, is getting very wet, owing to our being near the lodes; the ground is hard. We have holed the rise from the adit on the north branch to surface, and the men are now employed in clearing up the debris; when that is completed, we shall commence stopping away the tin in both ends of the rise. We are tracing away the newly-discovered tin lode some fathoms east, towards the river; the appearance of it, as far as seen, is of a very flattering character, equal to any lode I have seen opened in the district. I can assure you the lode has greatly increased the value of this property.

**HAWKMOOR.**—We still continue to drive east on the great cross-course in the 30 by six men, but have not the least appearance of getting through it. The steeper in the back of the 20 are very rich; the lode in the 20, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is full 3 feet wide—a good lode for copper. Graham's shaftmen are progressing with their work very satisfactorily.

**HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.**—The lode at Barclay's shaft still continues to improve. On the tin lode we are obliged to suspend operations until our machinery for pumping is completed.

**HERODSFORD.**—The 150 ft. level south is still being extended by the lode, but we purpose to cut through it in the course of this month. The lode in the 137 ft. level south is 18 in. wide, worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm., and is likely to improve; the steeper in the back of this level are worth 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the north end, in this level, the lode has been disordered by a slide, but it is now making again, and is worth 4 cwt. of ore per fm.; the steeper in the back are yielding on an average 5 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 127 and south lode is at present poor, but very kindly, and in the box of the 20 are very rich; the lode in the back of this level, averaging each 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The driving in the 117 ft. level is suspended, and the men placed to strip down the lode, which has not been done for some fathoms; there are three steeper in the back of this level, worth on an average 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 106 ft. level south we are driving on the side of the lode; the ground continues to be very congenial, and the lode, when last cut through, was worth 20 cwt. of ore per fm.; the steeper in the back (four in number) are on an average worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. There are two steeper in the back of the 94 ft. level, each worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In this level we think it advisable to continue driving eastward, in order to prove if there be any other branch or lode in that direction; we have also commenced driving south on the flookan course, and intersected a few fathoms behind the present end; we have, from the indications, reason to believe it will lead us to the lode very shortly, and that we shall find it to be productive and profitable. The mine, on the whole, is looking well. We sampled 70 tons of ore on Saturday last, being an increase of 5 tons on our previous samplings. Our machinery is all in good order, and we have had no accident of any kind during the past month.

**HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—The lode in Doidge's winze is somewhat improved since last report. The lode in the 55 ft. level, east of said winze, is large, and producing good saving work. All other points of operation continue stationary.

**HOLMBUSH.**—The ground in Hitchin's engine-shaft, sinking below the 145 ft. level, is not so good as we have seen it, having to sink through a hard lode of killas. The ground in the 145 ft. level cross-cut, south of the shaft, is favourable. The lode in the diagonal shaft below the 145 is 16 in. wide, producing stone of rich copper ore. The ground in the 145 ft. level, driving south, west of the great cross-course, to intersect the counter part of the lode, is very favourable. The 132 cross-cut south is extended beyond the perpendicular of the south branch, as seen in the 120 ft. level, but there is not a branch discovered worth opening on, and we have suspended the cross-cut. The lode in the 120 ft. level, east of the great cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mndie, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 110 ft. level, east is 7 ft. wide, producing 3½ tons of ore per fm. We are expecting to make a communication with the level west of Wall's engine-shaft daily, and after it is effected we shall commence driving towards the 110 ft. level east, to tram the stuff to Wall's. The ground in the 124 ft. level, north and south of Wall's engine-shaft, is congenial killas, or clay-slate. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of copper ore.

**HOPE VALLEY.**—We expect to be down with the engine-shaft for a 35 ft. level by the end of this week, when we shall at once commence casing and dividing the shaft, also changing pit-work—viz., fixing plunger from the 23 ft. level to the surface, making it 35 ft. long. We shall also fix a 6-in. drawing-lift to draw from the 35 to the 23 ft. level. This will place the pit and cross-cut to the 23 ft. level in the 35 ft. level. The 23 ft. level is being driven with all possible dispatch; the ground is favourable for driving, and the water gradually sinking in the old workings about 6 ft. per week; and we expect shortly to get through the elvan course, when the water will drain off much quicker than it now does.

**KESWICK.**—At Brandley, the lode in the 20 ft. level north is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 north is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; No. 1 steeper in this level is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; and No. 2 steeper 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; No. 1 steeper in the 30 south is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; and No. 2 steeper 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in Wilkinson's level, at the Barrow Mine, is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. At Stonecroft Mine there are two steeper, each worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.**—The lode in the 110 end east is kindly, with small branches of lead ore. The 110 end west has a branch of lead, with spots of lead ore, in a quarry lode, the lode rises over the 98 end east the lode producing good work for lead, yielding 8 cwt. to the ton. The lode in the rise over the 96 end west is composed principally of black stone. The 74 end west has a small branch of ore on the south wall. We have shipped off 48 tons of lead ore this week for Holywell.

**KNOCKATRELLANE (COPPER).**—The men are rapidly sinking the pit for the water-wheel, and the founder is progressing with the pitwork, connecting-rods, &c. In the course of next month it is expected that the wheel will be completed, and the water worked to the 15 ft. level.

**LAMBERTON UNITED.**—The lode in the adit level is just as reported in my last, being a strong kindly lode, composed of quartz, pryan, peach, and mndie, interspersed with spots of yellow ore; altogether a very promising lode, and I have no doubt that in depth it will prove productive.

**LOVEDEN UNITED.**—The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the adit level, is 6 ft. wide, with a good mixture of lead and copper ore throughout, all saving work for dressing; this shaft is now 6 fms. below the above-mentioned level. The adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is in a lode 4 feet wide, with several good branches of lead ore; by driving from 11 fms. to 12 fms. more, we shall reach the old eastern workings, from which large quantities of ore have been raised and sold. The lode in the steeper at the back of this level is 3 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout, yielding from 15 to 20 cwt. of ore per fm. We have now 26 men busily engaged cutting the lobby and wheel-pit, which is all in solid rock, and expect it will be completed in a fortnight from this time; the carpenters have nearly completed the timber work for the wheel, and they are getting on very satisfactorily with the castings at the foundry.

**MIXON GREAT CONSOLS (NEAR LEIK).**—Friday last (6th inst.) was our first day and setting day. I was much surprised and pleased to find, on reaching the mine, that so much has been done in so short a space of time. A good quantity of surface work has been done, the site of the engine-house has been cleared, a carpenter's house and saw-pit is in course of erection, a temporary smithy has been put in repair, and tackles have been raised on the various shafts. The shafts have been opened and repaired, the adit level cleared for a considerable distance, a level commenced towards the new discovery, an excellent stone quarry, opened, &c. The setting was amicably attended. Several bargains were set, amongst others the completion of the building of the carpenter's shop and saw-pit, the raising of stone from the quarry at 6½d. per yard of building, and the driving of the level to intersect the new discovery at 2½ pence per fathom. From this undeveloped part of the mine we shall raise considerable quantities of ore, from which a considerable quantity of ore has been obtained, and prepared ready for market in less than two months from the commencement of operations. This, however, has been done at Mixon Great Consols. A number of cottages will be at once erected on the mine for the convenience of the workmen.

**MOLLAND.**—I expect the summen by the latter part of next week will have finished taking down and securing the ground in the shaft, when they will commence sinking below the 52. In the 52 east we have a large kindly lode, 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. Two men are now driving the 52 west; the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present poor; the ground favourable for exploring. The lode in the 42 west is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the pitch in the back of this level is much the same as last week. The lode in the 42 east is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 8 ft. wide, saving work; we have good stones of ore in the rise in the back of this level, which is producing saving work. The lode in the 30 west is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and looking much more promising than I have seen it for some time before. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. I have not as yet set to the men in the 52 west, as I am inclined to think that we shall shortly have a further improvement in the ground.

**NEW EAST CROWDALE.**—Captain Carpenter reports:—"I have put men to drive west in the 42 ft. level, as hinted in the last report; east, the lode is all I have reason to expect, except a productive lode for ore, which no doubt will follow after further exploration."

**NORREY.**—We are estimating for the purpose of determining the spot for the new engine-shaft. We have discovered many more old workings, with satisfactory indications of much copper having been raised. We have found some fine lumps of grey sulphate of copper since my last, some of which I have forwarded to the office.

**NORTH BASSET.**—South Lode: The lode in the new shaft is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mndie, and yellow ore. The lode in the 22, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of grey ore; the lode in the 22 ft. level, driving west of the new shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 10½ cwt. per fm. The lode in the 22 ft. level, driving east of Miner's shaft, is worth 50½ cwt. per fm. The lode in the 82 ft. level, driving east of Miner's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5½ cwt. per fm. New Lode: The lode in the 72 ft. level, driving east, is 18 in. wide, worth 8½ cwt. per fm.; the lode in the 72 ft. level, driving west, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of yellow ore. The lode in the 20 ft. level, driving west on the north lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ cwt. per fm.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—The 100 ft. level, east of west shaft, is still being driven by six men; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, consisting mostly of quartz, spotted with yellow copper ore. This end is about 15 fms. behind the course of ore gone down in the 90, now being wrought on at 3s. in 17, by nine men. Whether the elvan will or will not have the same effect on the lode in the present end, I cannot say, remains to be proved. The lode in the 90 is again enlarged, but it does not contain any ore to value. The 90 pitch continues to produce a fair quantity of ore, and we believe that the tributaries in the other pitches are earning good wages.

**NORTH HINGSTON CONSOLS.**—Since my last report, we have cut a cross-course or lead lode, about 2½ feet wide, composed of splendid gossan and spar, and is altogether a very promising lode; also an east and west lode, 2 feet wide, producing fine capels, spar, and gossan.

**NORTH LEVANT.**—Captain Bennett writes (May 16):—"The foundation for the engine-house is being prepared, and we shall commence building the latter part of next week; we calculate to have our house built in eight weeks from the commencement. I am glad to inform you that the last parcel of tinstuff we had drawn from the carbons was richer in quality than any we had before, and still holds as large in size. The other parts of the mine are looking well."

**NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (OUTLOOK).**—Coryton's engine-shaft is sunk 11½ fms. below the surface in favourable ground. The lode in the adit level south is 2 ft. wide, and producing 2 cwt. of lead per fathom. The walls of the smiths and carpenters' shops are nearly complete.

**NORTH TOWY.**—I reported, some time since, that a counter branch intersected the north and south lode; at the same time I reported that it produced large lumps of ore stained with gossan; after driving a few fathoms further on the north and south lode, I reported that I thought it proper to drive a cross-cut west to cut the counter branch. I did so, and met with it, producing ore, but the ground was very hard, and still remains so; I now beg to inform you that we discovered a splendid branch of ore in the end last Thursday (25th inst.), which will at this time average 6 inches of solid ore up and down the end, very promising to be larger, besides a foot or two thickly spotted with ore. The run is west of south. There is not much of the ore broken as yet; we are taking it down as clean as possible. The gossan lode at the shaft looks very well, driving towards the hill, but the ore rather inclined to rise, so far as we have extended. There can be a large quantity taken away in a short time if required, but there is at this time a great disadvantage in being so short of water. We have commenced dressing, as I before stated, the coarsest work, to get the floors in good course before commencing on the best work; this we are obliged to do by pooling the water in the level by night.

**NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.**—The lode in the 30 end, driving west, is of a most promising character, being about 7 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The rise and steeper are the same as last reported, looking well. There has been no lode taken down in the 42 this week. The building of the engine-house, together with the other surface operations, are progressing satisfactorily.

**PENBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.**—Reid's Shaft: In the 70 fathom level the north lode is 18 in. wide, producing about 10½ cwt. of ore per fathom. East Crinnis Shaft: In the 112 fathom level west the great lode is 4½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 6½ cwt. per ton; in the 112 fathom level Phillips's lode is not taken down. Gill's Shaft: In the 90 ft. level, west of the south cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm.; in the 90 ft. level, east of this cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Smith's Shaft: In the 90 ft. level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, with very good stones of ore. Welch's Shaft: In the 40 ft. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, with good spots of ore. Welch's Shaft: In the 30 ft. level west the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore. Welch's shaft is now holed to the 40 ft. level; and Margetson's shaft is holed to the 30 ft. level. We hope to put the flat-roads to work this afternoon (May 10).

**PENDEEN CONSOLS.**—We have sunk a shaft on the Potheris lode 4 fms. from surface, which is in a beautiful killas—a lode 5 ft. wide, with spots of ore scattered throughout; it is such a lode as was never seen in this parish before at this depth; we shall go on to sink and see more of it without delay. I shall be very glad to report to you if we cut a course of copper ore in this shaft. We are getting on with the other parts of the mine very well.

**PENZANCE CONSOLS.**—Slater's shaft is now sunk 8 fms. under the 30 ft. level; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, but not rich for tin. In the 24 ft. end, east of the flat lode, the lode is not yet reached. In the cross-cut, south of the old engine-shaft, the lode is not yet reached. We have cleared the shaft on Wheal Friendship lode, and pitched to drive the adit end. The lode in the end is 20 in. wide, and produces tin; but as yet not rich in quality. In the steeper in the 24 ft. level, east of the engine-shaft, we are breaking good stones of tin. We have put men to work in the eastern part of the old mine on the north branches, where they are raising some very good tinstuff. We are removing most of the men from the red lode back to the old mine; and, from present appearances, we hope to make some good returns of tin.

**PERRAN WHEAL ALFRED.**—We expect to be down for the 10 ft. level by tomorrow evening (May 10), where a pit will be cut and the other lode intersected. Since last report, the lode in the shaft has considerably improved, producing copper and lead in samples of which I have sent you.

**PERRAN WHEAL JANE.**—We have finished the whim and set it to work, and the shaftmen have resumed sinking; the surface work is progressing satisfactorily.

**PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.**—The lode in the shaft is here by the branch the intersected it, and some time this week we expect to cut it again; at the junction the lode is not yet reached, and there can be no doubt but that when found again the appearance will be similar.

**RATLINGHOPE.**—We are still driving the level in easy ground.

**RITTON CASTLE.**—The engine-shaft is down 9 fms.; the ground easy for sinking. On the arrival of the engine we shall commence draining the sump in the level. The sump is down about 11 fathoms, and we have every reason to believe we shall find ore at this depth.

**RIX HILL.**—At this mine I have nothing new to report; we are burning our tin as fast as we can, and shall sample at the time mentioned in our last report.

**SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.**—This mine is continuing to increase in favourable prospects. We have this week holed a winze, which will communicate the 30 and 40 ft. levels, and enable us to raise much more tin ores. The stamps has been set to work with a few lifters, and works well. We shall now commence getting tin for market as fast as possible. Our underground department presents the most gratifying appearances.

**SOURTON CONSOLS.**—We have finished the pit in the 18 ft. level, and intend putting in a standing-lift (or tier) of pumps, preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft deeper. I shall also drive east of the lode immediately I can get hands for that purpose. Saturday next is our pay-day.

**SOUTH CARN BREA.**—We shall holed the shallow adit to the engine-shaft in about a week, after which we shall commence taking away tin.

**SOUTH CORK (BALLYDEBID).**—The cobbed ore has increased very much during the last month; we have 24 girls and 2 boys cobbing, riddling, picking, barrowing, &c., and we have determined not to take in any more until Mr. Foley's arrival, which we expected last week, to give further directions. The bucking table is now ready, and we have five girls bucking this morning (May 9), and will be ready for two more, and is still working with undiminished symptoms of cheering success. I have preserved some specimens. I would venture to say that the prospects of the mine are both cheering and encouraging, not only to the company, but also to all concerned in its well doing.

**SOUTH CRENVER.**—Yesterday (May 6) being our monthly setting-day, I beg to report of the mine:—"The 12 ft. level, driving east of Gore's shaft, at 31, per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide—gossan, quartz, and copper ore. The 24 east at 31, per fm.; the lode is 20 in. wide, with stones of ore. The 44 east at 6½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 54 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 64 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 74 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 84 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 94 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 104 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 114 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 124 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 134 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 144 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 154 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 164 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 174 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 184 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 194 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 204 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 214 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 224 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 234 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 244 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 254 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 264 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 274 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 284 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 294 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 304 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 314 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 324 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 334 east at 15½ cwt. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 344 east at



**COMBIMARTIN CONSOLS.**—Things are progressing here most satisfactorily. The adit is being driven on a lode averaging 4 feet wide, impregnated with pyrites throughout. The lodes in Combimartin Consols are parallel to and not far from the ancient Combimartin Mine, whose vast returns are matter of history. It is the opinion of a gentleman having a large interest in the adventure, that the first mine agents of the day, that the outlay of \$500,000 in labour will cut Combimartin Consols rich.



**COMISTON UNITED.**—We have opened more ore ground in the back of the three lodes, and find them to continue as before reported—large, and occasionally producing good stones of ore. The cross-cuts are in much the same sort of ground as when I last wrote. We have now cleared the shaft to the bottom, collared it up, &c. In the bottom of the shaft the lode is split up, but I expect it will come together again in a little further sinking. There are two good branches of ore in the bottom about 4 in. wide, at present divided by a horse of ground.

**CREETOWN.**—The 12 ft. level, east of the shaft, is yielding some copper and lead; the 13 fathom level, west of the shaft, is rather poor at present. No. 3 level is yielding some stones of ore; the lode is split in branches. The stope west of the winze are looking kindly. We have cut a good branch of lead to-day, yielding about 15 cwt. per fm. The stope west of the winze are yielding some copper and lead. In No. 4 level the lode is 20 in. wide, with a well-defined footwall, but poor. We have the boiler in the house, and have commenced to cut the eastern pit and put in the lift. All the other work we are completing as fast as possible.

**DEVON AND COURTNEY.**—In driving the cross-cut south in the 80 fm. level we have intersected several small branches, some of them carrying good stones of ore. In the 70 fm. level we have been cutting through the lode; we find it composed of spar, mundle, and copper ore. I expect we shall be able to communicate the gossan shaft with the rise in the back of the 40 fm. level this week.

**DEVON CONSOLS WEST.**—During the past week we have had an increase of water in the shaft; none but little in sinking, consequently there is no alteration since my last. This being our monthly setting day, I let the engine-shaft sink at 25 ft. per fm. My strong impression is, that this will be the last month in sinking with the present 3-inch lift. The engine is working from 12 to 14 strokes per minute, and without a larger lift of pumps we cannot sink much deeper—therefore it is for your consideration whether I am to order a larger lift, so as to drive to intersect the lode.

**DIHURDO (COPPER).**—Capt. Charles Thomas reports—Agreeably to instructions, I beg to furnish you with a report on this mine; also of the progress made since I have had the management, the operations now in hand, and the prospects as they appear to me. I would first call your attention to a discovery I made 20 fms. west of the caunter, on the east and west great champion lode, the lode is composed of spar, gossan, and yellow ore, of a prominent character. At the junction of the south caunter a level is extending east, and also stopping the back, which contains fine gossan, soft spar, and yellow ore: 20 fms. east of the whim-shaft a cross-cut is driving north, which will intersect all the east and west lodes; the ground at present is hard, being in the elvan, which is strongly impregnated with yellow ore and mundle. I have opened on the lode, which consists of killas, spar, the richest description of gossan, and yellow ore; there is every probability of immense quantities of ore being obtained on this part of the property, and a new mine opened at this point of operation. It should be observed that this lode, at the junction of the caunter, made all the ore in the former workings, and was never wrought on east of the caunter. In the 26 fm. level I found a small branch of ore, running in a south-east direction between the caunters in new ground, the strata being of a most congenial character for the production of copper ore. I commenced driving on it, and within 3 fms. cut a splendid branch of yellow ore, varying from 12 to 18 in. wide. We have been sinking and rising; at present we have a breast of ore exposed for 19 ft. in depth. In the new winze, sinking on the old lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Since February last we have dressed 15 tons of ore, and by the end of June I expect we shall have 40 tons of ore for shipment, worth at the present standard 15s. per ton. There are several hundreds of tons of good ore stuff on surface, that would pay well if a good stamp or a crusher was erected; the latter I would strongly recommend, which would soon pay itself, having a good supply of water. There are several other lodes of vast importance as yet undeveloped. By energetic and judicious management, I do not hesitate to state that very shortly large returns will be realised.

**DRAKE WALLS.**—We sampled our tin last evening (May 12); No. 1, 16 tons; and No. 2, 10½ tons; in all, 26½ tons. The 30, east of machine, looking promising, with killas, mundle, and the stope in the back of this level have improved of late. We have not been able since setting-day to get men to take the stope in the back of the 60, west of Matthew's shaft. The 60, east of Matthew's shaft, is looking well, nor is the ground so hard for driving. Matthew's shaft is more than 12 fms. below the 50. We ought to sink all of 2 fms. more, so as to have a 12 fm. level, and have a good fork below.

**DUNSEY WHEAL PHENIX.**—I expect to clear the deads from the adit in a day or two. I have no doubt, when we can clear to the bottom, we shall get some good work; the peach part of the lode appears to carry the tin, but it will ultimately strike into copper.

**EAST BALLESWIDEN.**—In extending the 46 fm. level west from engine-shaft, on flat lode, they have cut a caunter lode, 18 in. wide, which is rich for tin; and also in extending the same level east from shaft, we yesterday (4th inst.) discovered a good branch of tin; this mine, new looking so well, and it does this week. We have to-day begun to sink the engine-shaft under the 46 fm. level, and have a good lode of tin in the crown.

**EAST BROWDALE.**—Our prospects have not undergone any important alteration since our joint report on Saturday last. At the surface we have the wheel axle on the pit, and ready to fix the arms on Monday. I hope we shall soon get the wheel completed, and the drawing machine ready. We are dressing as fast as we can, but are short of the proper number of girls—this, with the fact of our ore being hard, makes our progress rather slow. I would mention that we suspended the driving of the 58 east on Saturday, and put the men to rise towards the 47, where there are others sinking to meet them. There was a quantity of stuff in the 58, and before this could be cleared away the men could not begin to rise; I therefore, put them in the eastern end again for a few days, and I am glad to say that the lode in that direction is improving. There seems to be another lode north of us (not far), as we have had many branches in our driving tending towards and falling into the lode from that point, and we have seen the back of a lode in the new wheel-pit, producing mundle and spots of ore. After our drawing machine is ready, I think it would be well for the company to drive out north to prove the ground in that direction.

**EAST KIL HILL.**—The operations are progressing in a very satisfactory manner here. Since cutting the south tin lode so productive, the adit level has been pushing on to intersect a parallel lode at a point where the old tinners had made considerable workings; having reached this, we were gratified to find a rich ore of tin, about 3 ft. wide, and 18 fms. deep; the work now breaking from the new engine shaft is 1000 ft. of tin to the 100 sacks—the tin is of superior quality. The new engine shaft is down 4 fathoms under the adit; at 16 fms. deeper we expect to reach the junction of these two rich tin lodes. We have sampled 5½ tons of tin, at 59 ft. 10s. and 55 ft. 17s. 6d., and we are preparing for another sampling, which will be of superior quality.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The ground in the engine-shaft is just as last reported on. The lode in the 32 fm. level, west of shaft, is 4 ft. wide, carrying a branch of ore on the south wall 4 in. wide—the other part produces occasionally good stones of ore; the lode in the same level, east of shaft, is composed of quartz, mundle, and spots of ore. The lode in the stope in the back of the 12 fm. level, east of shaft, is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have this week sent two men more in the 32 fm. level west. I have let the men sink in the back of the 23 fm. level, in Mr. Leach's lode, to two men, on tribute, at 13s. 4d. in 1 ft. I have also let the levellers from the dressing-floors, including the slimes, for two months, on tribute, at 1s. in 1 ft.

**EAST WHEAL REETH.**—The engine-shaft is completed to the 54, the lift is fixed in the eastern, and the shaft divided and cased down. The summen are now engaged in cutting pit at the north end of the whim-shaft. I am happy to say the east and west lode, which we had in the engine-shaft a few fathoms above, and which by underlying, went north of the shaft, has been again intersected in cutting the pit north of the shaft, and found to have considerably improved in size and quality; it is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundle, iron, spar, and tin; it will be advisable to extend east and west on its course on the completion of the pit excavations, as well as to drive north to intersect the east and west lodes, existing a little distance from the engine-shaft. We have started the 54 shaft to intersect the Wheal Reeth east and west lodes; the ground both north and south, as well as in the shaft, is very favourable for opening. The 44 end has not reached the lodes south as yet, but the distance is now being reached according to the underlie of the lodes seen in the shallow levels, but probably the angle is less on the lode taken down more perpendicularly, which, of course, would give a greater distance to drive at the 44 than calculated; however, we are daily expecting to cut the lodes in this direction. I will inform you of any change immediately.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—The tunnel end is improving as we drive west; the part of the lode we are driving on is 3 feet 6 in.—grey and black ore, greens, iron, mundle, and sparry gossan; the stope in the back of the level is just the same as last reported, carrying a leader of grey ore, 1 foot wide; the other parts of the lode being composed of gossan, mundle, grey ore, greens of copper, and iron. Hitchins's shaft is still in strong ground. We have about 5 feet more to sink to complete the 22 fm. lift. The 55, driving east, is the same as last reported, not without ore. The end driving west at the same level is producing a great deal of water from the lode. The lode is very strong and promising. The 45, driving east towards the tunnel end, is much improved. We have a leader, 1 ft. wide, on the south part of the lode, composed of mundle, spar, grey, yellow, black ore, and greens. We have cleared and secured the adit from Murdoch's shaft, towards Homeham's shaft, 15 fms. We are dressing the ores as they bring the work out from the tunnel.

**EAST WHITE GRIT.**—Lawrence's shaft is within 5 fms. of reaching the Sheffield deep level, at a depth of 38 fms. The ground is still very hard. The tributary daily increasing their raisings in the 15 and 20 fm. levels. We have now fair piles of ore at grass, which we shall commence dressing. In costaining we have discovered a lode intersecting the Bog lode, and we purpose to sink a shaft in the valley to the depth of 15 fms., and drive on its course in the direction of Lawrence's shaft. This will be a trial of great promise, as many strings of ore are known in the lode.

**GAWTON UNITED.**—The lode in Fuller's engine-shaft is between 5 and 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundle, and spots of ore, having an exceedingly promising appearance. The carpenters are getting on with the wheel as fast as possible. The lobby to wheel-pit is nearly completed. Our masons are busily engaged in building bob-pit, &c., and the walls of the office and shops are ready for the carpentry. We have cut hitches and fixed bearings in Bayly's shaft, to drop lift, and which is daily expected on the mine.

**GEIFRON.**—The lode in the 29 fathom level west is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, barytes, and interspersed with ore—we have driven 5 ft. this week; the lode in the same level east is 5 in. wide, composed of spar, and good stones of ore—they have driven 4 ft. In the 10 fm. level west they have not taken down any lode this week—we have driven 1½ ft. The lode in the deep adit is 1 ft. wide, much the same character as last reported—they have driven 3 ft. The lode in the rise in the back of the deep adit is 18 in. wide, 8 in. is good saving work—they have risen 2 ft.; the air is bad, and we cannot make much progress in rising. In the winze in the bottom of the 15 fm. level they are sinking by the wall of the lode—they have sunk 3 ft. The lode in Pease's level is without alteration—they have sunk 5 ft. There is no material change in the tribute department.

**GREAT CRINNIS.**—We are busily engaged continuing the work spoken of last week, and shall get the engine to work on the 25th inst. We have not intersected the lode north of Daniel's shaft yet. We drilled the ground, and found that we have several feet more to drive; it has a favourable appearance for copper.

**GREAT POLGOOTH.**—The 96, on St. Martin's lode, east of Clark's, is worth 6 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; the 96, east of Clark's, on south lode, is producing rich stones of tin, with a kindly appearance; the lode in this level, east of William's, is worth 40 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; they are still driving in this level north to get under the new eastern shaft, in very favourable ground, and expect to be under it in about two months; we have six pitches working in this level, at low tributes, and hope in two or three months to sink more. The 84, on south lode, east of Clark's, is much improved, and has a very kindly appearance. The 66, east of ditch, on St. Martin's lode, is looking well, and carrying a lot of tin per 100 sacks. We have to communicate the lower lode in the new eastern shaft with the 75 fm. level by our next report. The lodes generally are improved. Since our last report we have sold tin amounting to 1844, 6s. 2d., and copper amounting to 611, 19s. 9d.; together, 1546, 10s. 11d.

**GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.**—Hobler's shaft, on the great junction tin lode, is getting very wet, owing to our being near the lodes; the ground is hard. We have holed the rise from the adit on the north branch to surface, and the men are now employed in clearing up the deads; when that is completed, we shall commence stopping away the tin in both ends of the rise. We are tracing away the newly-discovered tin lode some fathoms east, towards the river; the appearance of it, as far as seen, is of a very fine fluting character, equal to any lode I have seen in the district. I can assure you the lode has greatly increased the value of this property.

**HAWKMOOR.**—We still continue to drive east on the great cross-course in the 30 ft. level, but have not the least appearance of getting through it. The stope in the back of the 20 are yielding some very good work; in the 20, west of Graham's shaft, the lode is full 3 feet wide—a good lode for copper. Graham's shaftmen are progressing with their work very satisfactorily.

**HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.**—The lode at Barclay's shaft still continues to improve. On the tin lode we are obliged to suspend operations until our machinery for pumping is completed.

**HERODSFOOT.**—The 150 fm. level south is still being extended by the lode, but we purpose to cut through it in the course of this month. The lode in the 137 fm. level south is 18 in. wide, worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm., and is likely to improve; the stope in the back of this level are worth 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the north end, in this level, the lode has been discovered by a slide, but it is now making again, and is of the same size, 18 in. wide, worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm., and is likely to improve; the stope in the back of this level are worth 6 cwt. of ore per fm.; in the 127 and south the lode is at present poor, but very kindly, and will shortly become productive; there are four stope in the back of this level, averaging each 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The driving in the 117 fm. level is suspended, and the men placed to strip down the lode, which has not been done for some fathoms; there are three stope in the back of this level, worth on an average 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 106 fm. level south we are driving on the side of the lode; the ground continues to be very congenial, and the lode, when last cut through, was worth 30 cwt. of ore per fm.; the stope in the back (four in number) are on an average worth 9 cwt. of ore per fm. There are two stope in the back of the 94 fm. level, each worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 82 fm. level we think it advisable to continue driving eastward, in order to prove if there be any other branch or lode in that direction; we have also commenced driving south on the flookan course, and intersected a few fathoms behind the present end; we have, from the indications, reason to believe it will lead us to the lode very shortly, and that we shall find it to be productive and profitable. The mine, on the whole, is looking well. We sampled 70 tons of ore on Saturday last, being an increase of 5 tons on our previous samplings. Our machinery is all in good order, and we have no accident of any kind during the past month.

**HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—The lode in Doidge's winze is somewhat improved, 35 fms. level, east of the shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm., and producing good saving work. All other points of operation continue stationary.

**HOLMBUSH.**—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 145 fm. level, is not so favourable as we have seen it, having to pass through a hard floor of killas. The ground in the 145 fm. level cross-cut, south of the shaft, is favourable. The lode in the diagonal shaft below the 145 is 16 in. wide, producing stone of rich copper ore. The ground in the 145 fm. level, driving south, west of the great cross-course, to intersect the caunter part of the lode, is very favourable. The 132 cross-cut south is extended beyond the perpendicular of the south branch, as seen in the 120 fm. level, but there is not a branch discovered worth opening on, and we have suspended the cross-cut. The lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundle, and stones of copper ore. The lode in the 110 fm. level east is 7 ft. wide, producing 3½ tons of ore per fm. We are expecting to make a communication with the level west of Wall's engine-shaft daily, and after it is effected we shall commence driving towards the 110 fm. level east, to tram the stuff to Wall's. The ground in the 124 fm. level, north and south of Wall's engine-shaft, is congenial killas, or clay-slate. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of copper ore.

**HOPE VALLEY.**—We expect to be down with the engine-shaft for a 35 fm. level by the end of this week, when we shall at once commence easing and dividing the shaft, and changing pitwork—viz., fixing plungers from the 23 fm. level to the surface, making 35 fms. level. We shall sink a 6-in. drawing-lift to draw from the 35 to the 23. This will place us in a position to cut pit and cross-cut to the lode in the 35 fm. level. The 23 fm. level is being driven with all possible dispatch; the ground is favourable for driving, and the water gradually sinking in the old workings about 6 ft. per week; and we expect shortly to get through the elvan course, when the water will drain off much quicker than it now does.

**KESWICK.**—At Brandley, the lode in the 20 fm. level north is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 north is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; No. 1 stope in this level is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; and No. 2 stope 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; No. 1 stope in the 30 south is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; and No. 2 stope 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in Wilkinson's level, at the Barrow Mine, is 10 cwt. of ore per fm. At Stover, Mine there are two stope, each worth 10 cwt. of ore per fm.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.**—The lode in the 110 end east is kindly, with small branches of lead. The 110 end west has a branch of lead with spots of lead ore, in a sparry lode. In the rise over the 96 end east the lode is producing good work for lead, yielding about 8 cwt. to the fm. The lode in the rise over the 86 end west is composed principally of black stone. The 74 end west has a small branch of ore on the south wall. We have shipped off 18 tons of lead ore this week for Holywell.

**KNOCKATRELLANE (COPPER).**—The men are rapidly sinking the pit for the water-wheel, and the founder is progressing with the pitwork, connecting-rods, &c. In the course of next month it is expected that the wheel will be completed, and the water let to the 15 fm. level.

**LAMERTON UNITED.**—The lode in the adit level is just as reported in my last, being a strong kindly lode, composed of quartz, pryan, peach, and mundle, interspersed with spots of yellow ore; altogether a very promising lode, and I have no doubt that in depth it will prove productive.

**LOVEDEN UNITED.**—The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking under the adit level, is 6 ft. wide, with a good mixture of lead and copper ore throughout, all saving work for dressing; this shaft is now 6 fms. below the above-mentioned level. The adit level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is in a lode 4 feet wide, with several good branches of lead ore; by driving from 11 fms. to 12 fms. more, we shall reach the old eastern workings, from which large quantities of ore have been raised and sold. The lode in the stope at the back of this level is 3 ft. wide, with a mixture of ore throughout, yielding from 15 to 20 cwt. of ore per fm. We have now 26 men busily engaged cutting the lobby and wheel-pit, which is all in solid rock, and expect it will be completed in a fortnight from this time; the carpenters have nearly completed the timber work for the wheel, and they are getting on very satisfactorily with the castings at the foundry.

**MIXON GREAT CONSOLS (NEAR LEIK).**—Friday last (6th inst.) was our first pay and setting day. I was much surprised and pleased to find, on reaching the mine, that so much has been done in so short a space of time. A good quantity of surface work has been done, the site of the engine-house has been cleared, a carpenter's house and saw-pit is in course of erection, a temporary smithy has been put in repair, and tackle has been raised on the various shafts. The shafts have been opened and repaired, the adit level cleared for a considerable distance, a level commenced towards the new discovery, an excellent stone quarry, opened, &c. The setting was numerous attended. Several bargains were set, amongst others the completion of the building of the carpenter's shop and saw-pit, the raising of stone from the quarry at 6½d. per yard of building, and the driving of the level to intersect the new discovery 2½d. per fathom. From this undeveloped part of the mine we shall have considerable quantities of ore. Already several tons of ore have been gotten, and will be sold in the course of a few days. We have a powerful steam-engine, equal to 70-hp. cylinder, which will be removed to, and erected on, the mine as soon as possible; it will unwater the mine to more than double its present depth. From the information gathered of the old men who were employed when the mine was last worked (several of whom attended at the setting), there appears to be no question as to its value. The unanimous opinion is that it will prove a valuable and lasting property. As a proof of the degree to which the stratum is mineralised, may mention that good stones of lead and copper are in my presence with a coat of the surface. I have never before seen a mine with so promising an appearance, and from which a considerable quantity of ore has been obtained, and prepared ready for market in less than two months from the commencement of operations. This, however, has been done at Mixon Great Consols. A number of cottages will be at once erected on the mine for the convenience of the workmen.

**MOLLAND.**—I expect the summen by the latter part of next week will have finished taking down and securing the ground in the shaft, when they will commence sinking below the 52. In the 52 east we have a large kindly lode, 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. Two men are now driving the 52 west; the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present poor; the ground favourable for exploring. The lode in the 42 west is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; the pitch in the back of this level is much the same. The lode in the 42 east is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3 ft. wide, saving work; we have good stones of ore in the rise in the back of this level, which is producing saving work. The lode in the 30 west is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and looking much more promising than I have seen it for some time before. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. I have not as yet set to the men in the 52 west, as I am inclined to think that we shall shortly have a further improvement in the ground.

**NEW EAST CROWDALE.**—Captain Carpenter reports:—"I have put men to drive west in the 42 fm. level, as hinted in the last report; the lode is all I have reason to expect, except a productive lode for ore, which no doubt will follow after further exploration."

**NORREY.**—We are costaining for the purpose of determining the spot for the new engine-shaft. We have discovered many more old workings, with satisfactory indications of much copper having been raised. We have found some fine lumps of grey sulphate of copper since my last, some of which I have forwarded to the office.

**NORTH BASSET.**—South Lode: The lode in the new shaft is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with yellow ore. The lode in the 92, driving east of new shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of grey ore; the lode in the 92 fm. level, driving west of the new shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 10½ cwt. per fm. The lode in the 72 fm. level, driving east of Miner's shaft, is worth 10½ cwt. per fm. The lode in the 82 fm. level, driving east of Miner's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5½ cwt. per fm. The lode in the 72 fm. level, driving east, is 18 in. wide, worth 8½ cwt. per fm.; the lode in the 72 fm. level, driving west, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of yellow ore. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west on the north lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6½ cwt. per fm.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—The 100 fm. level, east of west shaft, is still being driven by six men; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, consisting mostly of quartz, spotted with yellow copper ore. This end is about 15 fms. behind the course of the gossan down the 90, on the 14 ft. level, by nine men. Whether the elvan will or will not have the same effect on the lode in this part as it did in Garden's, remains to be proved. The lode in the 90 is again enlarged, but it does not contain any ore to value. The 90 pitch continues to produce a fair quantity of ore, and we believe that the tributaries in the other pitches are earning good wages.

**NORTH HINGSTON CONSOLS.**—Since my last report, we have cut a cross-course or lead lode, about 2½ feet wide, composed of splendid gossan and spar, and is altogether a very promising lode; also an east and west lode, 2 feet wide, producing fine capels, spar, and gossan.

**NORTH LEVANT.**—Captain Bennett writes (May 16):—"The foundation for the engine-house is being prepared, and we shall commence building the latter part of next week; we calculate to have our house built in eight weeks from the commencement. I am glad to inform you that the last parcel of tinstuff we had drawn from the carbons was richer in quality than any we had before, and still holds as large in size. The other parts of the mine are looking well."

**NORTH WHEAL TRELAUNY (GERMICK).**—Curryon's engine-shaft is sunk 11½ fms. below the surface in favourable ground. The lode in the adit level south is 2 ft. wide, and producing 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. The walls of the smiths and carpenters' shops are nearly complete.

**NORTH TOWY.**—I reported, some time since, that a caunter branch intersected the north and south lode; at the same time I reported that it produced large lumps of ore stained with gossan; after driving a few fathoms further on the north and south lode, I reported that I thought it proper to drive a cross-cut west to cut the caunter branch. I did so, and met with it, producing ore, but the ground was very hard, and still remains so; I now beg to inform you that we discovered a splendid 6 inches of solid ore up and down the end, very promising to be larger, besides a foot or two thickly spotted with ore. The run is west of south. There is not much of the ore broken as yet; we are taking it down as clean as possible. The gossan lode at the shaft looks very well, driving towards the hill, but the ore rather inclined to rise, so far as we have extended. There can be a large quantity taken away in a short time if required, but there is at this time a great disadvantage in being so short of water. We have commenced dressing, as I before stated, the coarsest work, to get the floors in good course before commencing on the best work; this we are obliged to do by pooling the water in the level by night.

**NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.**—The lode in the 30 end, driving west, is of a most promising character, being about 7 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The rise and stope are the same as last reported, looking well. There has been no lode taken down in the 42 this week. The building of the engine-house, together with the other surface operations, are progressing satisfactorily.

**PENBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.**—Reld's Shaft: In the 70 fathom level the north lode is 18 in. wide, producing about 10½ cwt. of ore per fathom. East Crinnis Shaft: In the 112 fathom level west the great lode is 4½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 6½ cwt. per ton; in the 112 fathom level Phillips's lode is not taken down. Gill's Shaft: In the 90 fm. level, west of the south cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm., worth 10½ cwt. per ton; in the 90 fm. level, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Smith's Shaft: In the 90 fm. level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, with very good stones of ore. In the 70 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, good spots of ore. Welch's Shaft: In the 40 fm. level the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 30 fm. level west the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore. Welch's shaft is now holed to the 40 fm. level; and Margeson's shaft is holed to the 30 fm. level. We hope to put the flat-rods to work this afternoon (May 10).

**PENDEEN CONSOLS.**—We have sunk a shaft on the Potheris lode 4 fms. from surface, which is in a beautiful killas—a lode 5 ft. wide, with spots of ore scattered throughout; it is such a lode as was never seen in this parish before at this depth; we shall go on to sink and see more of it without delay. I shall be very glad to report to you if we cut a course of copper ore in this shaft. We are getting on with the other parts of the mine very well.

**PENZANCE CONSOLS.**—Slater's shaft is now sunk 8 fms. under the 30 fm. level; the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, but not rich for tin. In the 24 fm. end, east of the flat lode, the lode is not yet taken down. In the cross-cut, south of the old engine-shaft, we have crossed several branches of tin. We have cleared the shaft on Wheal Friendship lode, and pitched to drive the adit end. The lode in the end is 20 in. wide, and produces tin; but as yet not rich in quality. In the stope in the 24 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, we are breaking good stones of tin. We have put men to work in the eastern part of the old mine on the north branches, where they are raising some very good tinstuff. We are removing most of the men from the adit lode back to the old mine; and, from present appearances, we hope to make some good returns of tin.

**FERRAN WHEAL ALFRED.**—We expect to be down for the 10 fm. level by tomorrow evening (May 10), where a pit will be cut and the other lode intersected. Since last report, the lode in the shaft has considerably improved, producing copper and lead, samples of which I have sent you.

**FERRAN WHEAL JANE.**—We have finished the whim and set it to work, and the shaftmen have resumed sinking; the surface work is progressing satisfactorily.

**PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.**—The lode in the shaft is hove by the branch the intersected it, and some time this week we expect to cut it again; at the junction the lode was rich for tin, and there can be no doubt but that when found again the appearance will be similar.

**RATLINGHOPE.**—We are still driving the level in easy ground.

**RITTON CASTLE.**—The engine-shaft is down 0 fms.; the ground easy for sinking. On the arrival of the engine we shall commence draining the sump in the level. The sump is down about 11 fathoms, and we have every reason to believe we shall find ore at this depth.

**RIX HILL.**—At this mine I have nothing new to report; we are burning our tin as fast as we can, and shall sample at the time mentioned in our last report.

**SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.**—This mine is continuing to increase in favourable prospects. We have this week holed a winze, which will communicate the 30 and 40 fm. levels, and enable us to raise much more tin ores. The stamps has been set to work with a few lifters, and works well. We shall now commence getting tin for market as fast as possible. Our underground department presents the most gratifying appearances.

**SOURTON CONSOLS.**—We have finished the pit in the 18 fm. level, and intend putting in a standing-lift (or tier) of pumps, preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft deeper. I shall also drive east on the lode immediately I can get hands for that purpose. Saturday next is our pay-day.

**SOUTH CARN BREA.**—We shall hole the shallow adit to the engine-shaft in about a week, after which we shall commence taking away tin.

**SOUTH CORK (BALLYDEW).**—The cobbed ore has increased very much during the last month; we have 24 girls and 2 boys cobbing, riddling, picking, barrowing, &c., and we have determined (not to take in any more until Mr. Foley's arrival, which is expected next week, to give further directions. The bucking table is now ready, and we have five girls bucking this morning (May 9), and will be ready for two more to-morrow, our mills being seven. The cobbers (nine in number) are not able to keep pace with the ore raised; we have had to increase their number, as likewise the pickers, there being two large heaps of rounds and smalls after the riddling to be washed and picked, but the jiggings we have not yet commenced, as the sieves are not yet ready, and but one hutch laid down. The number of hands at work on the floors to-day is 29 girls and 2 boys, with plenty of work for them to do. We have set three bargains to raise ore in No. 2 winze; the middle and lower drivings west and stopping all of which are producing fine purple and grey ore. The driving east in No. 3 gangway shaft, in the old works, has produced the largest quantity of the best grey ore yet raised, and is still working with undiminished symptoms of cheering success. I have preserved some specimens. I would venture to say that the prospects of the mine are both cheering and encouraging, not only to the company, but also to all concerned in its well doing.

**SOUTH CRENVER.**—Yesterday (May 6) being our monthly setting-day, I beg to hand my report of the mine:—The 12 fm. level, driving east of Gore's shaft, at 31. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide—gossan, quartz, and copper ore. The 24 east at 31. per fm.; the lode is 20 in. wide, with stones of ore. The 44 east at 61. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, ore throughout, but of low quality. The 44 west at 15½. per fm.; the end is hard and poor. To give further directions. The bucking table is now ready, and we have five girls bucking this morning (May 9), and will be ready for two more to-morrow, our mills being seven. The cobbers (nine in number) are not able to keep pace with the ore raised; we have had to increase their number, as likewise the pickers, there being two large heaps of rounds and smalls after the riddling to be washed and picked, but the jiggings we have not yet commenced, as the sieves are not yet ready, and but one hutch laid down. The number of hands at work on the floors to-day is 29 girls and 2 boys, with plenty of work for them to do. We have set three bargains to raise ore in No. 2 winze; the middle and lower drivings west and stopping all of which are producing fine purple and grey ore. The driving east in No. 3 gangway shaft, in the old works, has produced the largest quantity of the best grey ore yet raised, and is still working with undiminished symptoms of cheering success. I have preserved some specimens. I would venture to say that the prospects of the mine are both cheering and encouraging, not only to the company, but also to all concerned in its well doing.

**SOUTH EAST WHITE GRIT.**—We are costaining in harder ground.

**SOUTH WHEAL MARY ANN.**—Since my last report, we have cut two lodes in costaining, making altogether five lodes, all running north and south, the appearances of which are good, and show every indication of depth to turn out large quantities of ore. Our prospects at present are as well or better than we expected, and we have no doubt but we shall, at no distant period, be well remunerated for our outlay. We intend to costean the sett from east to west, so as to ascertain how many lodes we have, before commencing our permanent workings; we shall then be able to judge which lode we may work on. We have four men at work, and shall employ more as soon as we can procure them.

**TAVISTOCK CONSOLS.**—Murchison's shaft is about 21 ft. deep; the water has increased, and the ground is tighter, in consequence of floors of



posed of gossan and other favourable substances, and are located in a highly mineralised stratum of soft clay-slate, similar to that in the mines before alluded to, which, in fact, pervades the whole district for more than 1½ miles north of the granite range. With reference to your future operations at St. Inganger, I would remark that, in my opinion, the lodes in the adit already alluded to, presents such indications as to warrant the erection of a steam-engine to prove them to a greater depth; but, ere you erect a steam-engine, the adit should be driven 20 fathoms further south to ascertain whether there are any other lodes in that distance which you could continue with the same engine.

**TREBUCKET UNITED.**—The engine continues doing its duty well, and we are actively sinking the shaft. The flat-rod has been connected with the old lift of pumps in the wheel-shaft, and set to work, and am happy to say they continue to work well, and, from the time of fixing, have required no alteration. The engine is working 10 strokes per minute, and the forking of the water with the flat-rod in the wheel-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, and I believe by the end of this week we shall have drained the mine, and be enabled to resume the driving of the 15 ft. level; the lode in this level, when last seen, presented indications of an improved character. Capt. Ennor and K. Gibson were here yesterday (May 10), and expressed themselves pleased with the manner in which the operations are carried on.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLS.**—We have not yet cut the counter part of the Christo lode in the 100 ft. level, but several small veins have been intersected, and the ground on both sides of the shaft is very favourable for driving and for the production of minerals. I regret that we have failed in our endeavours to sink a winze in the 90, east of Christo's shaft; the water is too powerful for manual labour. We will carefully dial the 100 ft. level, and if the indications in a line with the winze are sufficiently encouraging, we will commence rising at once. In the principle pitches the tributaries have been stopping by the side of, and have not taken down the lode. We have opened Good Fortune shaft, and shall now commence putting down ladders to reach the adit for the purpose of dialling the ground to sink a new top, as also to ascertain the state of the adit, height of water in it, &c., and as soon as we have completed the work a report of particulars shall be forwarded to you. During the past week we have drained the bottom, or 125 fathoms level, and should have brought the bottom lift of pumps to surface to-day, but in taking the weight of them in the rope, we discovered a defect in the axle of the capstan, which precluded the possibility of our using it, and we have consequently taken it to pieces (that is the capstan), and it will be again set to right by Wednesday next.

**TREMOLLETT DOWNS.**—In writing you on the 23d April, I suggested, from so much water issuing from the adit end, that the lode was not far ahead. On Monday last the men intersected a counter lode, before known to exist in the set, about 1 ft. wide, composed of mundle, peach, prion, &c.; the water is at present issuing very strong from the adit end, and I have taken the men from the trial shaft, and set them on with the men in the adit end, and if the heavy winch admit, I expect they will cut the east and west lode this month. The lode at the trial shaft is not producing so much gossan as when I last wrote.

**TREVALICK (St. Ives).**—We have not yet met with the lode, but expect to do so every day; as soon as we do you shall have notice, and the contents made known.

**TREVELLYN CONSOLS.**—North Mine: The workings in this mine the last week have been confined to sinking on the north lode, which improves in appearance as we get deeper; we are down about 3 fms. from the brace of tackle. Price of sinking from 21 to 30 ft. per fathom: we are obliged to blast freely with powder. South Mine: We are proceeding as fast as we can containing for the great lode which has cut the rich rocks, and although the ground, or, in other words, the debris which lies between the surface and the top of the primitive rock of the earth, is at least in this run or range not less than from 3 to 4 fms. deep, yet I am of opinion, from the good shale stones we are meeting with in the pits, that it will not be long before we shall meet with the lode we desire.

**ULPHA UNITED.**—We have had a slight breakage in our machinery. The water is now down about 13 fms. below the adit. We have four men clearing up a winze in the bottom of the adit as the water goes down. In each end of the winze the lode is nearly 6 ft. wide, spotted, and in some places an ore lode. I am of opinion that we shall have a first-rate mine here.

**VALE OF TOWY.**—We have set as follows:—Clay's engine-shaft to sink under the 10 ft. level, by eight men, 2 fms., at 18 ft. per fath., in fine killas ground for sinking, and in about two months more we expect to get the pump down to a 20 ft. level. To drive south of said shaft, in the 10 ft. level, by three men and three boys, 4 fms., at 21 ft. per fath.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fath. The same level to drive north, by four men, at 18 ft. per fath.; this end is 3 ft. wide, 8 in. of which in the middle is good for lead, producing ½ ton per fath., with every appearance of improving. The winze to sink in the bottom of the deep adit, north of said shaft, by four men, to hole to the 10 ft. level, about 2 fms. more, at 31 ft. per fath.; the lode is large, and coarse for lead. The deep adit end to drive north on the new lode, by two men, 4 fms., at 17 ft. per fath.; the lode is 12 inches wide, composed of gossan and barytes. The deep adit end to drive west of Bonville's shaft, on the copper lode, by two men and two boys, 4 fms., at 17 ft. per fath.; the lode is 2½ feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and killas, with spots of copper. A new step in the back of the deep adit end, north of said shaft, by two men, at 21 ft. per fath. A new step in the back of the deep adit end, south of Clay's engine-shaft, by four men, at 17 ft. per fath.; as soon as this is accomplished we shall commence sinking a winze in the bottom of the deep adit, south of Field's shaft, by two men, at 31 ft. per fath. A pitch to the north of the new shaft, in the back of the adit, by two men, at 24 ft. per fath. per ton for lead.

**WEST BASSETT.**—The 75 fathom level east, on the north lode, is producing about 3 tons of ore per fath.—Caunter Lode: The 75 fathom level east is very promising, and draining the water from the winze under the 65. In the 65 ft. level east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fath. The 52 and 42 fathom levels east are both kindly, with stones of ore.

**WEST CRINNIS (St. Austell).**—The masons have recommenced their work in the engine-house. The engine and flat-rod shafts are being sunk, and the account-house is up to the level. We are removing the engine on to the mine. One very promising feature in this adventure is the counter lode in South Crinnis Mine, which runs directly through West Crinnis, and intersects the other lodes in it, and is now being driven upon within a few fathoms of this set. From this lode during the past week 5400 lbs. of copper ore has been sold; and in about a month another parcel will be sold. This, therefore, is a valuable and certain feature in our mine.

**WEST DING DONG.**—The lode in the flat-rod shaft is 2½ ft. wide, worth 250 ft. per fath. for tin; the lode in this end, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 180 ft. per fath. for tin. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 10 ft. level is worth 150 ft. per fath. for tin. We are sinking a winze in the bottom of the 10 ft. level on Richard's lode; the lode in this winze is worth 250 ft. per fath. for tin; the lode in the end, east of the engine-shaft, in the 10 ft. level, is worth 100 ft. per fath. for tin; the lode in the stopes east of the engine-shaft, in the 10 ft. level, is worth 90 ft. per fath. for tin. All other parts of the mine are proving very favourable. We shall connect the flat-rod from our engine-shaft to Ennistraven to-day (May 10). We sold last Thursday 8 tons 8 cwt. of tin, at 62½ lbs. per ton.

**WEST HOLMBUSH.**—In containing this set, a lead lode was discovered some days since, which is now much improved in appearance—having a large proportion of gossan, prion, flookan, &c., in it. There are also several branches, or droppers, which will form a junction with it as we get deeper. The country, or killas, through which it passes resembles that of the adjoining mines of Callington and Holmbush, in both of which a parallel lead lode has been productive; similar results may, therefore, be expected from working this lode. It may also be assumed that this north and south course will have a beneficial influence on the east and west lodes in the sett.

**WESTON.**—We have now driven 19½ fms. east of Cross's level, on the course of the Rider lode, making 11½ fms. driven this month. We are within 1 fms. of No. 3 shaft, and of the junction of the Corden silver lode with the Rider. The ground is hard and more promising for ore, lumps of which are occasionally found with the gossan, but not to value. No. 3 shaft is within 6 fms. of reaching the deep level; we are anxious to complete this, in order to effect perfect ventilation. The Rider lode shaft is down 11 fms. The ground is harder, and bears ore throughout—good saving work. We shall now drive south on the course of the lode in the direction of Church-stoke engine-shaft, and commence an adit from the side of the hill.

**WEST PAR CONSOLS.**—The building to the level of the cylinder and fly-wheel are complete. The walls will now go on speedily; hitherto, we have had a mass of solid work. Mr. West will commence in a day or two to bring the heavy parts of the engine on the mine.

**WEST RIX HILL.**—We have erected a winch, and are getting on very well with clearing the shaft and levels, and hope to be able to report something favourable shortly.

**WEST WHEAL BULLER.**—We have now sunk Manuel's shaft 10 ft. 6 in. under adit, and find the lode to average 1 ft. 6 in. in width: having taken a fair sample of the same, we found it produce 4 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. black tin per 100 shafts of 14 gals. Yesterday I set the shaft to sink 5 fms., or the month, at 6 ft. 6 in. per fathom, by six men and three boys; to-morrow we shall put in our lift to sink with. We have now three men engaged in driving adit end, sitting in timber, landing and filling the stuff, &c. In the present end the lode is about 1 foot wide, and the quality much the same as what has been raised in the shaft. It is impossible for any person to tell the quantity of stuff we shall have at the deeper levels, but if the lode should continue of the same size as it is at present in the shaft, we should raise 500 shafts in 10 fms. depth, the shaft being 10 feet long. When we have sunk this 10 fms., we shall extend a level north and south, and calculating on the lode by its present appearance, we shall then be able, with 15 men driving and stopping the backs, to break from 900 to 1000 shafts of stuff per month. The lode from the surface to the present depth varies in size very much, but we expect as we go deeper it will be more regular, and also improve in quality.

**WEST WHEAL LOVELL.**—During the past month, we have driven the adit end 9 fms. 4 ft.; the ground in the end is much the same as it has been. We have now at 8 fms., at 50s. per fath.

**WHEAL ARTHUR.**—North lode: The lode in the 50 west is 3 feet wide, saving work; the lode in the 50 east is as is reported. The lode in the 35 west is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 80 ft. per fath. The lode in the 35 east, in the bottom of the 35 west, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fath., worth 80 ft. per fath. The lode in the 35 west, in the back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fath., worth 80 ft. per fath. The lode in the 35 east, in the back of the 35 east, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fath., worth 80 ft. per fath. The lode in the 35 west, in the back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fath., worth 80 ft. per fath. The lode in the 35 east, in the back of the 35 east, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fath., worth 80 ft. per fath. The lode in the 35 west, in the back of the 35 west, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fath., worth 80 ft. per fath. 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Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the large amount of the deposit returned for expenses made by the directors of the Woodford Railway Company in returning the deposits to the shareholders. The deposit was £1, of which 90 per cent share is announced as having been expended. It is also objected, that the directors are acting very arbitrarily, as it is thought they might at least have done the same for the holders of the certificates of inviting them to express their opinion as to the course to be pursued under the circumstances. Cases of this kind are very likely to increase and already prevalent disposition on the part of the public to view with disfavor new projects for home improvement.



# Notices to Correspondents.

Sir.—Knowing the importance and extensive perusal of your valuable Journal among the speculating community, I have written the following to enquire of your more experienced readers, "The reason of the great difference of time which elapses before the transactions in new companies are settled?" New adventures are started by men who may be engaged in the promoting a *bona fide* speculation or not, as the case may be. Transactions take place in the shares for an indefinite day of settlement—the money is paid by the allottees—the scrip is issued, and if they sell, there is generally no chance of the cash coming to hand for three or four months. This is the rule; the exceptions are in favour of companies whose shares are more than 100 paid. Nova Scotia's are an instance of immediate settlement, no doubt, in consequence of the "respectable appearance of the undertaking," yet, the inexhaustible mines of copper prove to be nothing better than iron. Could any of your more experienced readers explain the cause of this self-evident anomaly, they would confer an obligation on an uninitiated—AMATEUR.

"H. and Co." (Liverpool).—The Trehan Silver-Lead Mine, Menheniot, has been established between seven and eight years.

"T. T." (Hickmonville).—The applicants for shares in every company are generally for ten times the number the directors have to allot, consequently, several must be necessarily disappointed; and our correspondent has, doubtless, been one amongst those omitted.

LEAD ORE IN GRANITE.—Sir: For the information of your correspondent, "G. H.," who inquires if lead has ever been seen in any quantity in granite, permit me to state that the granite range of this county (Wicklow), and the adjoining county (Dublin), is intersected by a number of veins containing ores of lead, some of them in considerable quantities, especially near the junction of the granite with the mica slate. The Seven Churches Mine, as it is commonly called in Glendalough, worked by the Mining Company of Ireland, has produced thousands of tons of galena, and yields at the present time, I am informed, about 150 tons per month. In the adjoining glen (Glennamare) is a lead mine, which has been in work nearly 1000 years, has yielded abundant produce, and is still being worked profitably. Further up the same glen in granite, and more remote from the schist, is the Barravore Mine, which produced 40 tons of lead ore, and was then suspended; for what reason is not generally known. Opposite Barravore, a mine has been recently opened on the property of the Earl of Meath, called Ballygonneen, which has already yielded many tons of ore, and promises to be as productive as any of her neighbours. Ballygonneen, in the county of Dublin, and many others, might be instanced; but I presume these will be sufficient to assure your correspondent that lead has been found in granite; and frequently large quantities, or masses of ore, have been met with in the course of the workings. The veinstone, or matrix, is quartz, throughout which the ore is generally disseminated; it is, however, seldom found argentiferous. —THOMAS WILLIAMS: Rathfriland, May 10.

LEAD IN GRANITE.—Sir: In answer to the enquiry of "G. H." (Leeds), in your last Journal, I beg to say that lead is found in granite at Ballygonneen, near Dublin. It is not only generally argentiferous, but is accompanied by a narrow band of pure silver (capillary), of which I shall be glad to tell more on an intimation to that effect.—G. C. M.: May 10.

"E. R." (Bristol).—A Shareholder in the Esgrair Lee Mining Company is informed that the highest price the shares ever reached was 20/- or 30/- having been sold at that price; and at the present time there is no market for them.

UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of this important company, so well adapted for increased facilities for electro-telegraphic communication. An excess of matter prevents further allusion to it this week; but some observations will appear in our next.

"G. C. M."—The particulars of the Classadough Company are given in the Mining Guide: the mine is in Cork, Ireland.

"J. D. Y." (Barnstable).—It would be premature further to describe Goble's Continuous Trigonometric Machine, as the patent is not yet complete. Mr. Goble himself may however be communicated with, or heard of daily, at Monument Chambers, No. 15, Fish-street-hill.

"J. K."—The mines were omitted, in consequence of not hearing from the parties concerned as to their progress, or change in price. We are glad at all times to attend to corrections, when furnished us.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Sir: Will any of your legal correspondents kindly inform "An Old Subscriber" in your next Journal, whether a shareholder in a mine has not a right, under the Cost-book System, to relinquish his shares after paying all calls made? In my case, I resigned my Bodmin Consols Mine shares prior to the last meeting, and yet I have received a statement of accounts, and the resolutions of the meeting, one of which is as follows:—"That no shareholder shall be permitted to withdraw from the undertaking before the proportion of debt due upon each share in the adventure has been paid." This may be legal whether or not, I am not aware, yet the accounts show that the liabilities are 10300, 9s. 4d., and the assets 3542, 4s. 11d.; and at the meeting held in February a balance of above 3000/- was shown. If, therefore, any one will kindly inform me whether I am bound to pay the call of 1/- per share, made on the 28th April, after having paid all former calls, and resigned prior to the meeting, I shall feel obliged.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: Exeter, May 10.

"J. H."—A Shareholder in Red Dragon and Wheel Oak complains of these mines being omitted in our List.—We receive no reports from them; and, upon enquiry, are informed that they are not at work.

LEADS AND ST. ARBON MINES.—The shares in this mine have been divided into 1024—being four times the original number. The price is, consequently, reduced to 1/-, as appears in our Share List of this week.

"A Shareholder" (Salisbury).—A very full report of the meeting of the Great Bryn Canols Mining Company will be found in the Mining Journal of 30th April last. Information respecting the progress of the mines is inserted in our columns this week.

BOTTLE HILL MINE.—At a meeting of this company, held on the 18th of April, a call was made of 1/- per share 10s. payable forthwith, and the remaining 10s. by two instalments of 5s. each, at such times and in such manner as the directors might direct, and was so announced in the Mining Journal of the 23rd of April. This indefinite mode of payment was pointed out by our reporter to the secretary, who distinctly pronounced it to be a call of 1/-—hence the addition of that sum in the Share List to the payments previously made, and, as appears to us, perfectly fair to all parties.

In publishing the dispatches of the Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica, in last week's Journal, the name of the superintendent, or captain of the mine, from whom they were received, was stated as Capt. Thomas, instead of Capt. Thos. Lean.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Sir: From the many conflicting statements put forth by the directors at different periods, I am unable to glean the actual position of this company. At one time it is announced that Sir Henry Huntley had completed all his arrangements, and had commenced crushing; another, that the weather had retarded the progress of the works; and another was the announcement of a small remittance of gold—so small, indeed, that it must be considered only as a sample,—and that the directors confidently anticipate remittances by every monthly or bi-monthly mail. Immediately after that announcement, Capt. Davies, the mining engineer, arrives in England; and in your Journal of the 30th ult. it is stated that Sir Henry Huntley had stopped the mills, and was at San Francisco, to expedite the transmission of the company's heavy machinery to the mine. Now I, with many other shareholders, considered Capt. Davies was the resident engineer, and I felt at a loss to know the object of his visit to England: has he accomplished the object of his mission to California? or does he intend to return? Perhaps the directors will enlighten the shareholders on this subject; and I would suggest to them the advisability of calling a meeting of the shareholders, and let us hear personally what Capt. Davies has to say; it would be much more satisfactory than his written report. The Agua Fria Company seem to be in a much more satisfactory state than this company, although they started subsequently. Perhaps you will oblige me by sparing a corner for this in your Journal.—JOHN THOMAS: London, May 11.

(We insert the letter of our correspondent, in fairness to himself and the company. In another column will be found Captain Davies's report, which proves that the most prudent course has been adopted by Sir Henry Huntley in stopping the mills until such time as the heavy good machinery was erected, that previously there having been found insufficient for the work. Capt. Davies is now in England, and any shareholder can communicate with him. The calling a meeting where the shareholders are so dispersed, would be attended with great expense, and could be productive of no good.)

Mr. Martin Jude's paper, "On Colliery Management," shall appear in our next Journal; also the "Filer in the Asturias," on Mining in Spain; and several other valuable communications.

BOTALACK MINE.—The shares in this company having been increased from 100 to 200, the amount paid, last price quoted, and dividend upon each share, are reduced in the same proportion, as appeared in our Share List of Saturday last.

\* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—  
TO THE EDITOR,  
Mining Journal Office,  
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

## THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 14, 1853.

A repetition of the great gathering of all classes of the human family, of which our own Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851, was the pioneer, and the opportunity of studying under one roof the progress in the arts, and the results of the industry of all nations, commenced on Thursday in the Irish metropolis. The ceremonial of the State opening surpassed in numbers and brilliancy the most sanguine expectations. At least 10,000 persons were present. The LORD LIEUTENANT knighted Mr. BENSON, the architect of the building; and expressed his regret that Mr. DARWIN, whose patriotic conduct he warmly applauded, had declined the highest honour which he (the LORD LIEUTENANT) had to convey. All honour to such a man! He will find in the self-congratulation of his conscience, and the warm and sincere applause of his unsophisticated countrymen, more solid and real satisfaction than the conferment of 10,000 empty titles of knighthood could bestow. Risen from among the people, he has realised a splendid fortune, principally by railway contracts, and forms a striking example of that extraordinary, almost romantic, success, which only few attain. This fortune he has ever devoted to the best interests of his countrymen. In the dreadful visitation of famine and the failure of the potato crop, he took the most important part in the alleviation of his

country's distress; and in 1847, while many were wavering and timid, he had 52,000 people in his employ. In promoting the Cork Exhibition, during the summer of 1852, he was strongly impressed with the idea, that an international exhibition, similar to that of 1851, might become highly successful in Dublin—highly advantageous to and worthy of Ireland. His mind, once clear on this point, he spared neither money, exertions, or influence, to carry out the measure; and his advances have now nearly, we believe, reached 80,000/-, originally confined to 20,000/-. There is, however, every prospect of successful results. Upwards of 10,000/- have already been received for season tickets. Dublin swarms with visitors; and we have no doubt, and sincerely trust, his heavy loan may be well covered. A Royal visit is spoken of before the close of the summer, which, should it take place, will add greatly to its popularity.

The building is said to be a somewhat remarkable erection, and reflects much credit on Mr. BENSON, the architect. It is in every respect different to the original. The whole of the sides are blank, admitting no light, the whole of which enters through the three semi-spherical roofs; gorgeous escutcheons adorn the interior of the walls; and the whole length of vista, 425 ft. by 100 ft., with the light pillars and lofty semi-circular arches, have an imposing effect. The articles for exhibition are arranged in classified order; but the geographical position has not been adhered to. Two halls project from the sides of the main building—in one of which is the machinery in motion, which has been excellently arranged by Mr. FAIRBAIRN; the other has been converted into a picture gallery, in which the assistant secretary (Mr. DEAN) has collected a brilliant display of paintings in the English, Belgian, Prussian, French, and Dutch schools. The sculpture room is well filled; and the articles of manufacture and art generally are of the highest order. Many of them have yet to be unpacked and arranged; and we shall weekly record the progress of this exhibition.

A few weeks since we made some remarks on the depression which had taken place in the shares of the Nova Scotia Copper Mining Company; we did so as an act of justice to those who were absent, we now direct the attention of our readers to a statement put forward by Mr. ADAM MURRAY, which will be found in another column. From this it appears that on that gentleman's first visit to Nova Scotia, a discovery of purple copper ore had been made by him; this was found on the beach, but as far as the eye could reach traces of copper could be seen on the face of the rocks at Indian Point. This copper ore it appears, subsequently, as has been shown by the statement, must have been placed there by the parties who had a direct interest in puffing the property. When it is known how slight a per centage of copper, if exposed to a damp atmosphere, will show a rich appearance, it is not too much to presume that Mr. MURRAY imagined these indications comprised the same ore as had been assayed; that he believed this, can be seen by the simple fact that he received £200 for his professional trip and fees, £100 of which was expended on travelling expenses, and £250 he has paid upon shares which he now holds in this association. It is but fair to suppose that no person possessing common sense would pay upon these if they knew they were worthless; that Mr. MURRAY had to contend with a combination of Yankee knavery and Scotch cunning there can be but little question; and while we must conscientiously acquit him of any desire to willfully misrepresent, still we most deeply regret that he did not exercise greater caution. This probably arose from the fact that the severe accident he there received incapacitated him from using that activity and energy of mind which in every instance but this has distinguished him.

In the MINING JOURNAL of April 23 we inserted some interesting historical notices of the mines of the United States, both copper and lead, and having just received the reports of three important companies, the Pittsburgh and Boston, Fulton, and Minnesota, all having locations in the Lake Superior district, we, with much pleasure, return to the subject. This mineral locality, comparatively only a few years since an unbroken wilderness, has now assumed an importance, not only in America but in Europe, which is attracting the attention of capitalists, and its development forms undoubtedly one of the most extensive of commercial interests in the country. Comparatively with the extent of the district little has hitherto been done, and yet it is estimated, on moderate calculations, that during the current year its produce in fine copper will reach 3000 tons, valued at \$1,500,000.

When operations were first commenced on the south shores of Lake Superior, the country was wild primitive forest, hundreds of miles beyond the bounds of civilisation, and but little was known of its character or its promise. A few bold enterprising spirits first discovered some symptoms of its riches, but it was difficult to obtain capital to explore the veins, and every undertaking was surrounded with really insurmountable difficulties. The want of experience and a proper knowledge of the country led to the expenditure of large sums without any profitable result; nearly all interested in these first attempts became discouraged, and by refusing to pay the calls on their shares forfeited them, and the undertakings generally failed and were abandoned. The first adventurers in the Copper Falls Company, now quoted at \$56 per share, with \$8 paid, threw up the undertaking, rather than pay an additional 50 cents, just as there were grounds for hopes of success. The Cliff Mine also, notwithstanding the obstacles and difficulties which the company had to contend with, has already paid back four times the amount of the capital paid-up; its profit in 1852 was 100 per cent., and the estimate for the present year is 200 per cent. on the capital; this has been achieved by the labour of about 80 miners only, opening out 200 fms. on the vein, and about 30 fms. deep. We have before noticed the fact of the Government having granted 750,000 acres of land, for the purpose of constructing a canal around the Falls of St. Mary, for the purpose of expediting the transit of copper through the lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic. The most liberal measures generally are being adopted to encourage the introduction of capital for the development of the vast mineral wealth of the region, and the following mining share list (dated April 20, 1853) will give some idea of the confidence inspired:—

	No. of Shares.	Paid in.	Present Price.
Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co.	6000	\$18 1/2	\$198
Minnesota	3000	22	202
Copper Falls	10000	8	56
North-west	10000	15	25
North American	10000	17	38
North-western	10000	17	38
Norwich	20000	3	7 1/2
Forest	10000	8	25 1/2
Dana	10000	2	8 1/2
Native Copper	3000	1 1/2	10
Toltec	20000	2	18 1/2
Douglas Houghton	10000	7	18
Phoenix	10000	3 1/2	8 1/2
Winthrop	10000	2 1/2	13
Iron City	10000	2	13
National	10000	5	12
Ohio Trap Rock	10000	1	3
Windsor	20000	1	3
Flint Steel	10000	50	5
Isle Royale	10000	1	6

The whole amount paid in on the twenty most prominent mines of the Lake Superior copper region enumerated above is equal to \$1,222,000. The total value of these mines, at the present price of the stocks, is equal to \$3,760,000. The amount of copper received from all the mines up to the opening of navigation in 1853, is estimated at 10,400 tons, equal in value to \$5,000,000.

The report of the directors of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company is highly satisfactory; they state that at no period since the first opening of the mine has the lode in all its bearings (except at the extreme south end, at present a little disordered) presented so generally favourable an appearance, both as regards its permanency and future productiveness; that recent indications impel them to the conclusion that the mineral treasures of the Cliff Mine tract, comprising a territory of some six square miles, are yet but partially developed; and that the future is as full of encouragement as the past must have been satisfactory. The net profit for 1852 is estimated at \$103,892 10/-.

The Fulton Mining Company has been recently established, with the object of exploring and working 3000 acres of land in the district, a title to which they have procured, and the company has been incorporated. It is situated on the great metalliferous belt of Keweenaw Point, south and east of the hard, crystalline, non-metalliferous trappean rock. It is covered by a fine growth of timber, suitable for the various purposes of the mine, and can furnish an unlimited supply for years. Dwellings are already erected, carpenters and blacksmiths' shops, barns, and other out-houses. A good road has also been formed to the lake five miles distant, where a good warehouse has been built. From reports of several mining engineers, it appears the lodes, as far as explored, are well defined, containing much native copper, and particles of native silver; and from its character and geological features, it is strongly recommended as worthy the spirited prosecution of a well-organised company.

From the report of the directors of the Minnesota Company, we find the increase of the produce of the mine in 1852, as compared with the previous year, was 523 tons against 307 1/2 tons, averaging 43 1/2 tons per month, or more than 70 per cent. The expenses of the various operations have been exceedingly augmented from various circumstances and necessarily outlay for permanent improvements, notwithstanding which the balance in hand has increased from \$134 at the end of 1851 to \$965 at the end of 1852; and the balance of assets over liabilities was \$52,000, equal to a dividend of \$40 per share on the capital, while the estimated return for the current year is 992 tons, value nett \$330,700.

In another column will be found Capt. DAVIES's report to the directors of the Anglo-Californian Company; though not so glittering as many would anticipate, and as some few would desire, it bears on its face the aspect of truth, and fully corroborates the previous reports of the directors regarding the solidity and security of the investment. It will be seen that the estimates of the company of being able to crush about 150 tons of quartz per day are by no means over-rated, and that a larger quantity than even that can be raised if sufficient power be employed. The company are in possession of six lodes, and the supply of quartz, which appears to be inexhaustible according to Captain DAVIES's report, will last for longer than a century. The property appears most favorably situated both for wood and water, and the timber on the company's possession is said to be of the largest and best description, in fact comprising a fortune within itself, and as the country becomes more settled must naturally increase in value. From the results which have been carefully made, it will be seen that in no instance did the quartz give less than 2 cents to the pound of quartz, and that the mode of detecting even fine gold by the skins was most effectual. The lodes have been selected not so much with regard to their value as "aquats," but from the fact that through the quartz the gold has been so well disseminated, no difficulty is found in obtaining labour, and the quartz can be raised at six dollars per ton, so that as soon as the efficient machinery is erected, a good and continuous supply of gold may be expected. We should not put so much credence in this opinion, did we not find it confirmed by all those who are practically acquainted with gold quartz mining in California; that state has passed through the phase which now Australia is labouring under. As regards both land and water carriage the property of the company is most advantageously situated, and by late advices it appears the greatest portion of the heavy machinery, on the 20th of March, had arrived at Marysville. The model of the property can be seen at the offices. It is now established as a fact, and although speculative adventurers might desire for their own purposes a more brilliant and delusive report, we think that Captain DAVIES has acted very properly, in giving, as he has done, merely the unvarnished truth. Since the re-modelling of the company, when the present directors came into office, they have uniformly stated they regarded it as an investment, not as a speculation; they have shown an honesty of purpose, a contempt for the aspersions which have been thrown on them by "bulls" and "bears." They have been accused of withholding information, requested to call meetings which would have answered no other purpose than have allowed some jobber to speculate, or a blatant calf to stultify himself in a stupid speech. We can only say that whenever we have applied for information, it has been freely accorded to us, and had any person qualified to enquire the position of the company, it would have been given to him, though a wise discretion has been exercised to prevent "jobbing." On consideration of the report, it will be seen that every statement made by the directors is confirmed by their agents. The position of the company is unimpeached, the agents abroad have done their duty, and the directors need not fear any reproach for their stewardship. "Nil conscire sibi nulla pallescere culpa."

It is with considerable satisfaction that we see the impulse which has lately been given to mining in Ireland appears to have taken root, and that this most important industrial resource of the sister island is about to receive that development which it has so long required, and which is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the country. Nearly all the companies which have been lately brought out for the working of mines in Ireland have been most successful in their application for capital to the British public. This arises mainly from the fact that they are not merely speculative undertakings, but *bona fide* adventures. Railroads and steam have placed the romantic lake of Killarney in juxtaposition with the matter-of-fact citizens of Cockaigne; and it is easier now to visit the extreme portion of Ireland than it was some two decades since Mar-gate or Birmingham. A company, comprising an influential and practical directory, are about to work the rich silver-lead lodes situate on the town lands of East Annagh, near Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry; the mine is now in full operation, but the present proprietors are only to receive shares for the plant, which embraces minerals under a surface of upwards of 500 acres, includes 8 acres of ground, workshops, &c., for the use of the mine. The specimens of the ores which we have seen are of the richest description, and the assay has given 82 per cent. of lead, and 40 ozs. of silver to the ton. Copper ore has likewise been found in the lodes. The property is most admirably situated both for land and water carriage; ships of 150 tons burthen can anchor at the quay on the Maine River, which is only a quarter of a mile distant from the mine, so that the import of materials and the export of ores can be very cheaply effected. A line of rail from Killarney to Tralee will be commenced shortly, contiguous to the property. Such are briefly a few of the advantages which this mine possesses. The capital proposed to be raised is 30,000/-, in 60,000 shares, of 10s. each. It has been reported upon by Mr. ARTHUR DEAN and Capt. WILLIAM PLUMMER, whose report has been approved of by Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS, who recommend that the course pointed out by that gentleman should be pursued. Coming before the public with such a practical prestige, and under such good auspices, judging from what we have seen, it is our opinion that the EAST ANNAH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, if economically and efficiently worked, which, from its numerous natural advantages, as well as the cheapness of labour, must be the case, the returns given to the adventurers will be such as to render it one of the most profitable investments in the United Kingdom.

We would call the attention of all admirers of the advance of science to the progress made in the erection of the ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART in Leicester-square, which, from the forward state of the internal arrangements, is expected to be opened in about a month. A striking feature, even to the most superficial observer, and not the less pleasing than it is remarkable, is the disposition evinced by a large portion of the community to seek those philosophical recreations which are calculated to assist, by moral and intellectual agencies, the best interests of society. To render this institution eminently subservient to this growing disposition, its object is to promote the application of science to the useful arts—to instruct by courses of lectures, demonstrated by instruments and apparatus, in the various departments of philosophy and literature—to exhibit select specimens of work in the fine and mechanical arts and manufactures, showing their progress to completion, from the raw material to its finished workmanship—to display the natural productions of all countries—to illustrate history, science, and literature by pictorial views and representations, accompanied by music—and generally to extend and facilitate a greater knowledge and love of the arts and sciences on the part of the public.

To carry out these principles this establishment is certainly most efficiently adapted; and to prevent the impediments which many institutions have experienced, through their funds not permitting a complete supply of instruments for philosophical lectures, the council propose to form such a collection suitable to lectures in every branch of natural and experimental science, which will be let on hire at very moderate terms. In addition to the usual routine of optical experiments, the council have secured an exhibition of a higher character, the Patent Optical Diorama, a recent invention of Mr. CLARKE, the inventor of the hydro-oxygen dissolving views; the scenic representations exceeding in size anything of the kind ever yet exhibited, are quite divested of those chromatic imperfections which are inherent in dissolving views as now produced, and a series of illustrations every movement in nature may be represented, and a series of illustrations, in the highest style of art, are in preparation. For the musical department, Messrs. W. HILL and Co. have nearly completed an organ of surpassing compass and power, which, it is expected, will be superior to the Birmingham one.

To go through the programme of this interesting institution would exceed our limits; suffice it to say, the lectures will be of the best character, among the apparatus for illustrating which is a gigantic electrifying machine, the glass disc of which is 10 ft. in diameter, exceeding any other yet constructed. The laboratory will be practically efficient, and the



names of the associates comprise many standing on the highest pedestal among professors of science. To capitalists it is considered eminently to recommend itself, as an almost certain prospect of profitable dividend. It is stated that it has been ascertained, from statistics bearing upon this subject, that the average of visitors daily at 1s. each may be calculated as beyond 800—that is, 300 to the morning exhibition, and 500 in the evening, thus giving an annual receipt for 311 days of 12,400l., to which may be added in the case of the Panopticon for reserved seats, rents of stalls and standings, sales of catalogues, hire of apparatus and sale of goods on commission—an amount of 4600l. per annum: making a total of 17,000l., against which an amount of 8000l. to 9000l. may be quoted as an ample allowance for all the various expenses of the institution.

With respect to the building itself, it is certainly a magnificent structure throughout, in the Saracenic or Moorish style, of about the 15th century, and decorated in all the striking brilliancies of polychromatic art. The large central hall, which contains the organ, orchestra, splendid fountain, &c., is 98 feet in diameter, and about the same height to the top of the central light; the dome is 72 feet in diameter, with a circular light 32 feet diameter. The whole is ornamented in the gorgeous style above alluded to, but the colours so harmonise that the eye is rather pleased and relieved than dazzled; the pillars which support the galleries are hexagonal, every face of the polygon up to the base of the capital being a mirror of amber-coloured glass, giving a warm and sunny glow, and the whole gives a strong idea of the glories of the Alhambra. We are aware many object to the introduction of this florid style of a southern into a northern clime; and in a paper recently read at the Royal Institute of British Architects, by Mr. Lewis, of the firm of FINDEN and LEWIS, Adelphi, the architect; that gentleman noticed this, and observed that "The adaptation of a Saracenic edifice of the 14th or 15th century could not be more out of place than that of a Greek one of some 17 centuries earlier." Mr. Lewis gave a lucid description of the details of construction, the difficulties to encounter, and how they were surmounted.

In conclusion, we think we may with every propriety observe that this institution will supply a want much felt in the metropolis—viz., a separate department for teaching mechanical engineering, including the principles and construction of agricultural implements, under the superintendence of a practical engineer; and it will be furnished with a powerful steam-engine, with planing, punching, and other machines, forming an engineer's complete plant of tools, together with a select library of scientific books and drawings.

**MELLERS v. DEVONSHIRE (Duke), M. R., M. T., 1852.** In the above recent case, before the MASTER of the ROLLS, the following interesting and practical point on the construction of a coal mine lease was decided, namely, that a covenant to dig and excavate a given quantity of coal, and to pay for the same after that rate, *whether the same could be got or not*, is not a covenant from which the lessee can be relieved, when, after the expiration of the term, the coal is found to be deficient in quantity.

The facts of the case were for the most part undisputed, the contention on the part of the litigants being as to the legal construction of the covenants in the lease. The learned judge, Sir S. ROMILLY, having in his judgment stated the case in *extenso*, it will be sufficient for an understanding of the point decided, to give the following analysis of the judgment, without comment.

The MASTER of the ROLLS said,—"It is admitted that the obligations which persons have entered into must be carried into effect. But it is argued, on behalf of the plaintiff, that the real construction of the lease in question is, that it is a demise of a certain quantity of coal, and a payment only in respect of coal which should be gotten, and that the demise was made in a mistake of the amount of coal, and that, therefore, it is a case in which the Court will relieve, and that the fact could not be discovered until after the determination of the lease. I do not concur in that view. That the lease was granted in ignorance of the amount of coal which might be gotten under it, is no doubt true; but that is the case in every instance of a mining lease. It is a speculation in which the lessor and the lessee are equally ignorant of the amount of coal which may be gotten under it, and they provide for those circumstances. I am of opinion, therefore, that there is no mistake, but that you must look exactly at the terms of the lease granted. It is not, as I read it, a lease which compels or only induces the lessee to covenant to pay for the amount of coal which he shall get; but he expressly covenants that he will pay for a certain amount of coal, whether he gets it or not. The covenant, it is manifest, does not compel the lessee to work two acres of hard coal or two acres of Dunhill coal; and if an action had been brought for breach of the covenant, because he had not done so, assuming it had been possible, it would have been sufficiently answered by saying that the lessee had paid after the rates specified according to the latter alternative of the covenant, whether he worked the coal or not; and he might, if he thought fit, avoid working altogether. There is no covenant in the lease that the lessee shall work the coal, but there is a covenant that he shall pay for that amount of coal, whether he works it or not; and if that be so, it is not necessary to look any further in the lease to see whether he has worked it, or could have worked it or not. But this is made clearer by another covenant, which seems to anticipate that it may not be possible to get the quantity of Blackwell coal demised; for though the word is a singular one, the word of the covenant is this,—"that if the said JAMES MELLERS, his executors, administrators, or assigns, could not sell the whole of the Blackwell hard coal herebefore demised to be gotten, he or they should be at liberty to get so much more of the Dunhill coal as would make up the said yearly rent of 360l., after the rates of 120l. an acre for the hard coal, and 60l. per acre for the soft coal, as aforesaid." It is manifest, that if he could not get the coal he could not sell it; and if he could not sell it, this clause would not arise. I do not see, I admit, the advantage of giving him this express clause, that he should 'be at liberty to get as much more of this Dunhill coal.' As I read the lease, he was already at liberty to get as much as he pleased of that coal, provided he paid for it at the rate of 60l. an acre. The next clause makes the matter also perfectly clear. It provides for the only case in which the lease is to cease, which is, that the amount of coal intended to be demised should be exhausted before the expiration of the term. It is not asserted that the coal was exhausted before the expiration of the term, therefore the lease was to continue; and the lessee was to pay at the rate of 360l. a year, whether he got the coal or not. The result, it appears, is perfectly clear and distinct, that the lessee is bound by that covenant to pay.

"Being bound to pay, he does not allege that he has paid more than the number of acres he was to work in the course of the year, and, therefore, no question can arise as to the amount to be repaid. This does not resemble the case of *SMITH v. MORRIS*, which was a case of an actual covenant to work a mine for the purpose of giving the benefit to the lessor arising from the amount of coal which might be gotten, whereby the lessee says, 'I will give you all the benefit, just as if I had the benefit of the coal; but do not compel me to work the lease in a manner which is perfectly ruinous, because I have entered into a covenant for that purpose.' This is not a case, as I have already stated, in which there is a positive covenant to work the coal; but, on the contrary, it is at the option of the lessee to work it or not, provided he pays. This is not a question whether before the expiration of the lease he could have said, 'The expense of working this mine is so great, that I am willing to pay the total amount which might be got by the working, according to this lease, but I require not to be compelled to work it; but he waits until after the expiration of the lease, he runs the chance of the amount of the coal which he may get during every year of the term, and then, at the end he says, 'This has turned out differently to what I expected, and, therefore, I ask now to be recompensed.' It might just as well be argued, that the Duke of DEVONSHIRE might have said, 'This mine has become more profitable, and the working much more easy than I expected, and, therefore, you must give me something which you would have given me if I had known how easy the working would have been, and how profitable the result of it.' It is obvious, that both parties have precluded themselves from entertaining any questions of that description, and that they entered into a covenant which provided how much was to be paid, and also took the chance whether the lease should be profitable or not."

**EXTINCTION OF FIRES IN COLLIERIES.**—It will be in the recollection of our readers, that attempts were made some time since to extinguish the fires in the Sauchie and some other colliery, in Ayrshire, by flooding the pits with carbonic acid, which was forced into the mines by means of the steam-jet, and that it was stated to parliamentary committees that these important experiments had been attended with complete success. We, however, regret to learn, on the authority of a gentleman recently returned from Scotland, that the attempts are perfectly unsuccessful, and that "the fires are blazing away as fiercely as ever."

## THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.)

**MAY 12.**—The state of trade in this town and district during the past week may be told in a few words,—an abundance of orders for nearly every description of general hardware, iron, and fancy work, and a difficulty in executing them, arising from want of hands in many branches, and not a little irregularity on the part of those who are employed. The quantity of goods daily being forwarded for Australia is almost incredible; and it is fortunate it is so, in as much as the home trade is not at present, nor has it been during the last few weeks, so brisk as we might have anticipated, from the general ability to purchase on the part of the masses. The jewellery trade is exceedingly active, particularly the ring branch. There never was at any former period such a quantity of gold being manufactured into finger-rings as at the present time. At one house not less than about fifty pair of hands are constantly employed on this one article; the principal part of the precious metal used having been forwarded from Australia, for the purpose of being wrought up into fancy rings for presents in this country and elsewhere. At the refiners, all hands are employed on portions of the last consignments from the diggings, and the quality is represented as being superior, if possible, to the nuggets which have previously passed through our crucibles from the same quarter. There is a brisk demand in the button trade, the greater part of the orders being for the American market. The trade of Walsall, which consists principally of saddlers' ironmongery, is in a most satisfactory state, so far as demand can imply prosperity. There are more orders on the books for saddles, bridles, &c., than can be executed; and the merchants who have large foreign orders for these articles, are seriously inconvenienced by being unable to procure them. Of the iron trade there is little to report beyond a continuance of brisk orders and maintenance of prices. There is no giving way, nor does there appear any necessity for doing so. The apprehensions entertained last week respecting the consequences of the late failure, and imprudent speculations in iron, are subsiding, and the losses incurred by them will, it is now believed, be confined to the parties more immediately involved in the transactions. The idleness of the men is a subject of complaint. They cannot be induced to avail themselves, as they ought to do, of the advantages which the present prosperous state of trade holds out to them, and consequent embarrassment to their employers and loss to themselves is the result of their folly. Relative to the metal trade, there is no change to be reported in copper or tin. The prices are yet firm, although there is evidently a good supply of both articles in the market. On Monday, intelligence was received here from London by some of the large houses, that a reduction in the price of copper would take place in the course of this week, and, in consequence of the expectation thus raised the manufacturers have not purchased more than necessary for present use. It is now stated that the expected reduction will be declared next week, at the adjourned meeting of the trade, to be held in London, and until the result of that meeting is known few purchases will be effected. Hard wood, which is used to a great extent in the manufacture of various articles in this locality, has advanced in price; the same will apply to the most essential ingredients in our productions. Wages are advancing in almost every branch of business; and the state of the labour market will very soon become a question of importance.

## THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of April:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	357	115,094	Scotch	5	794
Sunderland	181	52,583	Welsh	31	7,233
Seaborn	147	34,181	Yorkshire, &c.	32	2,027
Hartlepool & West Hart.	23	61,209	Small coal and cinders	14	1,739
Stock, Middlesbrough, &c.	25	10,933			
Rhyl	46	5,250	Total	1054	200,212
Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of April, 1853					
Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of April, 1853					
Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of April, 1853					
Imported from 1st January to 30th April, 1853	Ships	4259	1,216,623 tons.		
Imported from 1st January to 30th April, 1852	4161		1,176,377 "		
Increase in the present year	98		Inc. 40,246 "		

At the Miners' Delegate meeting, on Saturday last, it was resolved that a letter be sent to Lord Palmerston, urging the necessity of speedy legislation on the subject of colliery accidents; and that should another committee of enquiry be appointed, that some of the practical colliers be examined, as well as the agents and managers of mines.

**ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.**—The committee of the House of Commons, moved for by Mr. HUTCHINS, M.P., intends, we understand, to commence its labours immediately after the holidays; when, it is anticipated, a full, searching, and impartial enquiry will be instituted into the different systems of ventilation, and the varied subjects involving the health and safety of the miners. In the present state of some important questions in relation to the ventilation, general management, and Government inspection of mines, a parliamentary committee may, and we trust will, do much good, and be the harbinger of an improved legislation, which will have a direct tendency to diminish the loss of life, and mitigate the many evils to which our mining population are now unhappily, and in many cases unnecessarily, subjected.

**THE TRUCK SYSTEM.**—We regret to learn that this vicious mode of paying wages is increasing in South Wales. Since the failure to convict parties who had been guilty of an infraction of the law, advantage has been taken of the technical difficulties to enforce it, and "companies' shops" have been established in neighbourhoods which were previously devoid of such nuisances. Various and "cunningly devised" expedients are resorted to by the masters to avoid the legal responsibilities of the Truck Act; and the impunity with which it is openly violated loudly calls for Government interference. Previous to the enactment of any new law, a thorough and searching enquiry into the existing working of "the company's shops" ought to be instituted, in order that the modes of evading the existing law may be fully understood and appreciated, and that a really efficient remedy may be applied to this great and increasing evil, which not only robs the labourer of a portion of his hard-earned wages, but in a great measure deprives him of control over his expenditure.

**TRIUMPH DOOR LOCKS.**—Mr. G. F. Goble, C.E., has just patented several descriptions of door and padlocks of the most simple construction. Some contain neither tumblers, springs, screws, wards, or pins, yet they are all of the most secure kind. We were always of opinion that complexity of movements never gave equal security to locks, as Mr. Goble's inventions testify, as his door locks of only 4 in. square can be made to protrude a bolt nearly of the same width, and half the depth, by 1 inch thick, strong enough, we imagine, for the most valuable of securities; while, at the same time, the original key may be in the possession of dishonest practitioners for any length of time. It would not in the least facilitate the opening of the same lock by attempting to make others similar, as nothing short of the proper key can open them without some manifest injury. As far as regards economy, we should think a few shillings would suffice for the construction, which alone is a good quality in their favour. As we understand it is the inventor's intention shortly to submit them to public curiosity and sale, we should not be justified in giving any descriptive explanation of their interior simplicity.

**WHEAL ADELAIDE (Plymouth).**—At a short distance from Wheal Sidney, at the junction of the granite and kyllas, a well called Wheal Adelaide, recently taken, containing three known promising lodes, on one of which, 6 ft. wide, an adit is being driven, the end now 7 fms. from the entrance, into a hill which rises rapidly, and will give 60 or 70 fms. of back. The value of tin extracted from this lode already exceeds the cost of driving. A short adit is driven on the course of another parallel lode, of nearly equal size, and of equal apparent value. The railway from the Lee Moor Clay Works to the South Devon line passes through the sett, and a stream of water, with a fall of 100 ft., will form the stamping and pumping power.

**ST. JUST.**—We are glad to report that the "strike" amongst our miners is, to a certain extent, over. In Boleighidden the men are now quietly pitched to work, though the number of hands is, we believe, considerably reduced. At Boscastle, Capt. Carthew, in consequence of the men having sometime previously quietly resumed their labour, promised them 1s. 8d. as the price of the pennyweight. At the general survey, on Saturday, in Wheal Owles, most of the pitches were taken as soon as put up. In Botallack, however, only one man took, and though on Monday some others who had refused on Saturday came to terms with the agents, yet the great majority of the men are seeking employment in other mines. We hope now that the worst is past we shall have no further occasion to refer to any dissensions between the agents and the men.—*Corinthian Telegraph.*

## NOVA SCOTIA MINING COMPANY.

MR. ADAM MURRAY'S STATEMENT.

During the latter end of last summer, I was applied to by Messrs. Aylwin, of 2 Crutched-friars, respecting mineral properties in Nova Scotia, belonging to Mr. Charles D. Archibald, who was then in the colony, and from whom a bag of copper ore was dispatched from New York. This ore was handed over to me; it appeared very valuable, both for quality and quantity, being a conglomerate purple ore mixed with antimony and zinc. Being on the point of visiting Captain France in Devonshire, he undertook the assay, and found it to contain 39 and 48 per cent of copper, with traces of silver. Upon this analysis, it was proposed by Mr. D. C. Aylwin and Captain Jos. Lyle, of Carn Brea, Cornwall, that we should proceed as early as possible to Nova Scotia, to get possession of all Mr. Archibald's mineral properties there, of which Mr. Aylwin had the conditional promise, excepting iron; and particularly to get possession of Indita Point, at Five Islands, where this ore was stated to have come from, before the time (about the third week in September) had expired. The result of this conference was, that I went out on the 4th September, 1852, with the understanding that Messrs. Aylwin and Lyle would follow per next steamer, and I arrived at Halifax on the 14th, and shortly met Mr. Charles D. Archibald, and proceeded with him towards the various locations. The first I visited was in the Annapolis district, on the Nictou river, where I found a colony under Mr. Archibald's auspices, in expectation of the iron works which were being erected in the fall of the river, for working some valuable layers of iron ore. In this elevated country, covered with boulders of granite of glacial origin, the strata, which is of the hornblende character, associated with schists of various kinds, and quartz layers, I found contained no traces of copper or any mineral of value, except the iron.

The next locality we visited belonging to Mr. Archibald was on the coast of New Brunswick, consisting of a longitudinal promontory or peninsula on the northern coast of the Bay of Fundy, consisting of a valuable building stone, a magnesian rock, similar to the finest Caen stone, and beginning to be much appreciated in the United States. I found many workmen here, busily employed hewing stone. The blocks in situ were about 36ft. by 10ft.; and ships of considerable burden could approach the wharf. Here of course I could not discover any mineral, nor on the main land adjoining it, which consists of the red sandstone and argillaceous schists, forming the basis of the promontory.

The next district we arrived at was the Acadian Iron Mine, in Londonderry, which in my second visit to Nova Scotia I visited again, and I believe only in a confirmation of my first report of it.

On the 23rd September we started by day-break in a wagon and four horses, Mr. Charles Archibald, Fit Bladdo, young Scotchman belonging to the Acadian Iron Works, to visit the fourth and last locality at Indian Point. We arrived there early in the afternoon, and proceeded at once to descend the cliffs, which are composed of the red sandstone series, underlying an elevated ridge of the felspar trap, of the amygdaloidal character, the entire elevation of which may be 400 feet. Along the summit of the ridge signs of copper, in slight green stains, were visible along the roadside for a considerable space, but not worthy of much notice. On arriving at the western portion, where this ridge becomes a high promontory, whose extension into the Bay of Minas is broken into five islands, composed of the same trap rock—we closed upon the locality from which the copper ore sent to London had come from; previous to our approach along the shore several specimens were discernible of stones containing a slight per centage of copper, but on our arrival we found the beach covered with a great quantity of large blocks, fallen down from opposite an immense space in length and breadth in the trap rock, a considerable height above, but shewing the same aspect; these rocks appeared impregnated in various degrees with deposits from solutions of copper in conglomerate, and some in veins, and among them we found several specimens of the same species of ore which I had received in London. At the period of this discovery, I met with a severe accident just as I was about ascending the cliff, to ascertain to what extent these rich ores existed. I received a concussion on the head from a fall of rock, which rendered me insensible, and it was only on the ensuing day I was enabled to make some slight view from the summit of the cliff, which did not change my views as to the existence of the purple ores, but gave me a more extended idea as to the magnitude of the course, so I left, contented with tracing the course across the promontory, with the intention of returning with Mr. Aylwin and Captain Jos. Lyle, when they started. With this view I started with Mr. Archibald for Halifax, to meet the packet for Liverpool, and to get proper medical treatment.

Mr. Aylwin and party, for whom apartments were taken, did not arrive, upon which Mr. Archibald stated, that as the time allowed was expired, the contract was at an end, if I did not fulfil my power of attorney, as he had other offers in the States. I at once accepted, without hesitation, on account of the verification I had in the purple ore; and as the survey was over, I left for New York, where I had an average sample of the ores assayed by one of the most eminent chemists, Mr. Chilton, who made it 10.51 per cent. for pure copper. Upon this per centage for so large a bulk, and the probability of discovery of purple ores in greater abundance, together with the similarity of the geological position to that in Lake Superior, led me to consider this property of vast worth, so that on my arrival in London, and after repeated solicitations of Messrs. Aylwin, I allowed the matter to go into figures.

My second visit to Nova Scotia, in order to meet Messrs. Sewell, Petherick, and Hitchens, I obtained the assistance of Mr. H. Webb, an experienced miner of St. Austell, on account of the adverse opinions circulated at Halifax, and receiving a notification from Mr. Aylwin that my presence was not required there, as Mr. Millet, of Penzance, was engaged, I met these gentlemen, and proceeded at once to the spot, accompanied by Captain Webb; we arrived on the 18th April. I found that six men had been working for nearly two weeks, on the elevated side of the cliff, opening shallow pits above. I met Fit Bladdo again, who was one of the six men; he informed me that Messrs. Petherick and Hitchens had declared that there was no ore or trace of copper on the first vein; but that recently that they had admitted that it did contain much disseminated ore, but of no commercial value. No purple ore had been met with, or even trace of it. Mr. Bladdo believed that the purple ore had been planted there, to raise the value of the samples, as the samples sent for analysis before my arrival in that country did not contain a trace of the valuable ore. On examining the cliff with Mr. Petherick and the miners, no trace of the purple ore could be found. The highest percentage ore we could find amounted to 10 per cent. of copper, per Messrs. Petherick and Hitchens' analysis. This quality has a commercial value, but the amount discovered is not great, being limited to a vein of three or four inches wide, dipping at an angle of about 45° to the eastward across the variety of chloritic trappean and other rocks of semi-decomposed character impregnated with copper resting in large loose oblong prisms on the red sandstone, lying east and west, and dipping north a few degrees of the perpendicular. From the great tidal flow about this cliff, nearly 60 feet, and the easily denuded nature of the cliff, forming the base of it, the change of its features during a winter in this climate may be easily accounted for. Such was the case as regards the mass I averaged on the sea-shore, it was entirely washed away, and the cliff, which was deemed inaccessible, was now accessible, in consequence of the base of the cliff being more protruded.

The total absence of these purple ores, upon the existence of which I had so strongly speculated, threw such a depressing gloom over the scene that I unhesitatingly complied with Messrs. Sewell, Petherick, and Hitchens' request to stop the exploration. Towards the evening of the next day at Five Islands, upon the felspar trap, I visited the Bay river, where barytes and copper exist, being intent on finding some trace to the locality of the purple ores, having heard that they had come from some river near, I met Mr. Thomas Jones Bulger, who stated that he had been desired to come there by Mr. Charles Archibald's request; he declared positively, before our party, that the purple ores were in the cliff at Indian Point, and that there were persons who could put their hands on them. The excitement on this subject induced me to offer to pay £100 reward to any person who could show the locality in Indian Point cliff, which was accepted by Mr. Bulger and his party. I allowed them four days; on the next Saturday I was to be on the spot. In the meantime I visited the Acadian mines, and the Folly mountains, with Mr. Webb, Mr. Carwell, the manager of the former, showed us two specimens of the identical purple ore, which he had looked up, left by Mr. Millet, who had told him he had received them from Mr. Charles Archibald as the produce of Indian Point.

Early on Saturday morning the 23rd April, Captain Webb and I started for Indian Point, to fulfil my promise. We arrived there early in the afternoon, walking the latter part of the journey, in order to refresh our horses for returning the same evening. We went to the spot, searched the cliff again, down away several specimens of copper ore, which I have at present. We were informed before going at "Bigg's" Farm-house, where we were informed that several persons had been along the cliffs, but had found nothing. Here we were informed that Messrs. Charles and Edward Archibald had been during last summer, and had purchased two barrels of copper ore of a rich quality, from a Wm. M'Burney, whom it was said, had collected it in the cliff. This formed the termination of my second visit to Indian Point. Any further stay there was of no practical use. Captain Webb was of the same opinion; he conceived that no discovery of value could be ascertained in such a wild and large mass as the ore-bearing part of the cliff formed, under one year's systematic operations, and then he was not at all sanguine of success.

We took our departure for Halifax to meet the next packet for England, in order that I should lay before the directors, without delay, all that I know of the truth of this matter.

Mr. H. Sewell said he would intimate my arrival to them; I have notified it to Messrs. Aylwin, and am ready to answer any questions. I beg to say that I have not seen Messrs. Petherick and Hitchens' reports, and am not all aware of their contents.

I received £200 per Messrs. Aylwin, per cheque, paid into Messrs. Hankey, as my professional fee and to pay my expenses, and this is the only sum I have received either directly or indirectly, and out of this sum disbursed my expenses, amounting to £100. I will add I applied for, and had allotted me in the usual way, 50 shares, on which I paid £250—which I now hold.

I may state, that on my last visit to Indian Point with Mr. Webb, I went at my own expense, and paid Mr. Webb's, being determined to fathom to the bottom the facts connected with this case.—ADAM MURRAY: 12th May, 1853.

**LAKE SUPERIOR.**—The agent of the Forest Copper Mine, under date of March 15, writes as follows:—"The mine is looking finely. West shaft No. 1, is connected with the second level, and copper is cropping out at both ends of it for over 300 feet; this ground will repay handsomely when stope is made, and the ore is getting ready to be worked. Our stamping mill is working to admiration, and the returns will be good. We struck a sheet of copper in west drift, in new west shaft No. 2, and this end looks highly promising. The stopes are turning out a great deal of fine stamps and barrel work, with occasional masses." Other letters from the Lake speak in the highest terms of the Forest Mine, as showing great value, not only in the mine, but in their territory, which has veins sufficient for a number of large companies to work."

**GOLD IN TEXAS: WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES.**—A new El Dorado is now being found in our own beautiful State. Rumours are rife of large quantities of gold being found throughout the western portion of the country. We understand that there is great excitement prevailing generally in Austin, San Antonio, Seguin, Gonzales, and other points up the country, and that several companies have left those points within a few days past in search of the hidden treasure, and others are making ready to follow. These mines are found on the Upper Colorado, Hamilton's Valley, and various other places, and are said to be very rich—supported by some to equal the best Californian mines.—*Indianola (Texas) Bulletin.*

**SCIENTIFIC HONOURS.**—Our most distinguished chemist, Dr. Muspratt has been recently elected an honorary fellow of the New York College of Pharmacy, and of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Such distinctions require no comment. We believe that the talented professor is now a member of all the leading scientific bodies in the world, besides having had conferred upon him the highest degrees in arts and philosophy during his residence abroad.



## HALL'S SELF-FUEL-SUPPLYING AND SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE.

As the natural result of such unequivocal success, the use of the patent smokeless furnace is spreading in all directions; and believing this to be chiefly attributable to the economy, general adaptability, and, above all, to the simplicity of the invention, we recommend Mr. Lee Stevens to keep it intact—to let it stand solely upon its own established merits, apart from any description of moveable bars, whether his own or the invention of other persons. Indeed the propriety of this must be self-evident, after a perusal of the very conclusive testimony in favour of the invention of which we so decidedly approve, given by Mr. A. M. PERKINS, the engineer deputed by the authorities of the City of London to report upon its merits; a copy of which will be found in our advertising columns.

**IMPROVED STEAM AND OTHER GAUGES.**—Mr. W. E. Newton, of Channery-lane, has recently patented an apparatus for indicating the pressure of steam and fluids. It consists of a diaphragm, or corrugated plate of steel, attached securely to a chamber into which the steam is admitted, and its force lifting up the elastic dial, which is attached to a measuring screw and index; and the dial, instantly shows the amount of pressure. The force being removed, the hands return to zero, the elasticity of the diaphragm enabling it to return to its first position. This looks exactly like an Aneroid barometer.

4. The boilers are rendered more durable, owing to the uniformity of the heat of the furnace, which has not a tendency to expand and contract, and thereby tear the plates of which they are made, as is the case where

**RAILWAY INCLINES.**—At the meeting of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. J. S. Hepburn, of Colquhoun, submitted a plan for facilitating the raising of a locomotive on an incline. It consisted simply of a spur-wheel to be fixed on the axle of the driving wheels, and taking into a rack laid between the rails. There was an arrangement for raising the driving-wheels an inch from the rails during the passage up the incline.



## NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Proprietors of this bank was held on Thursday, at the establishment, in Bishopsgate-street, London.

On the motion of Mr. STEWART, seconded by Mr. MAXWELL, the chair was taken by JOHN FECTOR LAURIE, Esq.

Mr. ROBERTSON, the general manager, read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then read the report of the directors, as follows:—

The directors cordially welcome the return of the period when it is incumbent upon them to meet the general court of proprietors with an account of their stewardship; and on the occasion on which they are now assembled they have the pleasure to present their Twentieth Annual Report. In their brief notices of the general trade of the country during the last four years, the directors, in advertising to the great and successful expansion of the productive energies of the manufacturing community, have, at the same time, had occasion to regret the existence of much depression amongst some other of our important industrial interests. The period now referred to has, unquestionably, been one of great national progress; but a process of transition, the natural consequence of legislative changes, has also been going forward, the course of which has been marked by the suffering of individual interests, and by fluctuations in many of our internal trading operations. The last year, however, has happily been an exception to its immediate predecessors. Although ushered in without any striking commercial feature, yet an abundance of money, low stocks in the manufacturers' hands, a feeling of increased confidence, and a tendency in commerce to expand, indicated the approach of a season of great activity. The circumstance, however, which exercised the most powerful influence upon the prosperity of the last six months of the year, was the undebatable evidence which poured in from time to time of the great extent and richness of the goldfields of Australia. The effects of this vast gold discovery upon the enterprise and condition of the world is only beginning to appear in the great undertakings recently projected, and in the tide of emigration now setting in from various points towards our Australian colonies, but its more immediate effects at home have been already sensibly felt in a continuous and active demand for all our manufacturing products, in the marked improvement which has taken place in the important staple of iron, in the revival of the shipping interest, and of the general trade of the country. The directors are happy also to report change for the better in the condition of the agricultural interest, with the prosperity of which the welfare of the National Provincial Bank is so closely identified. Such are the prominent features of a year which may fairly be characterised as one of general prosperity, the main cause of which, however, an influx of bullion, has naturally operated against banking profits, but an increased extent of business has gone far to compensate for the low rate of interest which throughout the whole of last year prevailed.

The usual summary for the year ending 31st December last is as follows:—  
Jan. 1, 1852. Amount of undivided profits ..... £115,613 6 1  
Dec. 31, 1852. Net profits of 1852, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and a provision for preliminary expenses ..... 39,750 18 2=£155,373 4 8  
Deduct dividend on Company's Stock for 1852 ..... £24,049 16 0  
Bonus of 2 per cent. declared and paid last year ..... 5,216 12 0= 32,866 8 0

Leaving undivided profits at 31st December, 1852 ..... £122,506 16 3  
It will be observed, therefore, that after payment of the dividend of 6 per cent., a surplus of the year's net profits remains of £15,107 2s. 2d., out of which the directors recommend that a bonus of 2 per cent. be declared, and that the same be made payable with the usual dividend in July next.

The directors going off by order of rotation are:—  
SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, K.C.H., THOMAS F. WILSON, Esq., and JOHN KINGSTON, Esq.,

but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly.

A strong dissenting manifestation of the officers of the company for the formation of a fund for their mutual benefit, the directors recommend the proprietors to pass a vote of 5000l. for this purpose, as a mark of appreciation of their past zealous and faithful services of the executive of the establishment. In what manner this sum can be most advantageously disposed of for the common good of the general staff—whether by a guarantee fund, a benevolent fund, or by the adoption of a scheme embracing both objects—has not yet been decided upon; but the directors intend to give their early and best consideration to the subject, should the meeting sanction the vote of 5000l., now recommended, and which it is intended to form the foundation of the scheme that may finally be determined upon.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that copies ought to be given to the shareholders before they came to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that copies of the report were on the table for the use of the proprietors.

The PROPRIETOR said he had no doubt that report would be found very satisfactory; but they should come to the meeting with a previous knowledge of its contents, in order to make any observation upon it.

The CHAIRMAN said he was happy to receive the suggestions of any proprietor, but he thought it would be most desirable that they should adhere to their rule as strictly as possible.

The PROPRIETOR thought the accounts, at least, should be delivered before the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that, having heard the report, he hoped they would agree with him that the position of their affairs was very favourable. (Hear, hear.) They had to contend with the influx of a stream of gold, which had tended much to lower the rate of interest, thereby diminishing the profits of banking. This abundance of gold would, however, ultimately, he had no doubt, contribute to increase the business of this establishment, when increased profits would necessarily follow thereon.

In hearing testimony to the able co-operation of his brother directors, he should be committing an injustice if he did not bear testimony to the valuable assistance of the friend on his right (Mr. Robertson), as well as to the ability of their managers and clerks throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) This brought him to the subject of the latter part of their report; and he hoped the proprietors would agree with him as to the propriety of doing something for those efficient officers of the establishment. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to remark—for it was very creditable to the body of proprietors—that there had been a disposition at every meeting to do something for these officers. The subject had been under the consideration of the directors for a long time, but it had been pushed off from time to time.

However, the period had now arrived when they could fairly put the question, whether those officers who had some share in the increased prosperity of this concern, and to which their efforts had so much contributed, were not entitled to an acknowledgment on the part of the proprietors. (Hear, hear.) Under this impression, they had taken the course of now coming to the proprietors to ask them to vote this £5000. He was bound to tell the proprietors that the directors had not yet made up their minds as to the manner in which this £5000 should be employed.

He thought it would be most respectful to the body of proprietors if they did not take any decided steps till they had agreed to grant the amount required. (Hear, hear.) Should this vote, however, obtain the sanction of the shareholders, the directors would lose no time in devising some plan which should unite the interests of the employers and the employed. (Applause.) He thought it was of very great consequence to attach their officers to them by holding out some inducement of the kind, so that they might pass their days in the service of the establishment. A mutual benefit society, by which they could look forward to some provision for their widows and children, would, no doubt, be attended with great advantage. The Chairman then moved the adoption of the report just read to the meeting.

Mr. VALPY asked what was the amount of the reserve fund, as he did not see it noticed. He also thought they should have the report in their hands a few days before the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the £122,506 mentioned in the report was the actual rest at that moment; it was only called by another name. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. VALPY thought it was stated two years ago that the rest should stop at £150,000; in which case they might now have had more than the two per cent. bonus. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know if this sum which was to be voted was to be taken from the rest?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative.

Mr. BROWN would second the adoption of the report, as he thought it very satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The present prosperous state of the country would, no doubt, render their liabilities much less than at any former period, so that they might consider the profits they had acquired would not be subject to any drawback hereafter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TIGHE would suggest that this fund should be divided, so that those gentlemen who had twenty years might receive a bonus. He was sure they would be too happy to receive it; as to the benefit fund, it might be established out of future profits. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said the board would consider the suggestions of the proprietors. The report was then adopted, on the motion of Mr. BELL, seconded by Mr. MAXWELL, and the retiring directors were re-elected unanimously.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, Bart., returned thanks for himself and colleagues.

A PROPRIETOR asked if they had established any new branch in the past year?

The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative.

A PROPRIETOR suggested that the report should be distributed fourteen days before the meeting.

Mr. ROBERTSON (the general manager) said it had not been the practice hitherto, and would give rise to considerable inconvenience. It was not the custom, he believed, of joint-stock banks to circulate their reports previously to the meetings; it was certainly the practice of railway companies, where the accounts were very much detailed, and required much consideration. The reason they had thrown off a copy for distribution after the meeting, was the anxiety of the country shareholders to possess a copy of the report before returning to the country. As to circulating the report before the meeting, he thought the honourable proprietor would find it to be irregular. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROWN hoped the proprietors would be informed of the plan the directors would devise as to the employment of this £5000.

The CHAIRMAN said it was the full intention of the board to lay before the proprietors what they meant to do; they would not think of acting without the consent of the proprietors, but the subject required great consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SILVER said he had no doubt but the directors would adopt such a plan for distributing this fund as would be satisfactory; he merely rose to suggest that it should be left to the directors, who would no doubt act most equitably towards the proprietors. He could speak of a company with a smaller capital, where a large sum was distributed; annually to the clerks, which was entirely left to the discretion of the directors; and this had tended to promote very much the interest of that company. He, therefore, thought it would be most advisable to leave this matter entirely to the discretion of the directors. (Hear, hear.)

Major MOORE (a director) said he had the pleasure of bringing before them a resolution which he was quite satisfied every gentleman in that room would receive with the same pleasure as he did himself who proposed it. During the short period he had been a director of this company, he had experienced sufficient to see that no bank was managed with greater propriety or greater success than the National Provincial Bank of England. (Applause.) He attributed that success mainly to the perseverance, energy, and talent of their general manager, coupled with the attention of the branch managers, accountants, and clerks generally. He had much pleasure in bringing before their notice the eminent services Mr. Robertson had rendered to the bank during a long and eventful period, for he had never seen so much general information displayed by an individual in respect to banking affairs as was done by Mr. Robertson; he could, therefore, help attributing much of their prosperity to the able supervision of that gentleman. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he would move "that the thanks of the proprietors be given to Mr. Robertson, their manager, to the branch managers, accountants, and clerks of the establishment, for their efficient services during the past year." (Applause.)

Mr. BROWN seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. ROBERTSON, the general manager, replied. He said he had the honour also of thanking them on behalf of the officers of the establishment for the com-

pliment just paid to them. This agreeable duty he had discharged for many years—indeed, from the commencement of the establishment; and, on looking back to earlier times, it was gratifying to them to recollect that the approbation of the proprietors was as freely bestowed upon the officers when they appeared before them with small results as now, when they stood in the tide of prosperity. (Hear, hear.) He might be allowed to say that this was a just view of their services; for there was more anxiety on the part of the directors to make the business than in making it. He had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the energy and activity displayed by the local managers in forming the local connections of the bank. To these gentlemen, and, indeed, to the whole staff of the establishment, it would be a matter of great gratification to learn, from the proceedings of this day's meeting, that their services were appreciated, and that they were to share in the fruits of their past labour. He thanked the proprietors for the liberal manner in which they proposed to lay the foundation of the beneficial schemes which the officers contemplated establishing amongst themselves, and begged to assure them that, if anything were wanting to bind them more closely to the interests of the establishment, they would find it in the kind and substantial recognition of their services on this occasion. (Applause.) Mr. BROWN moved, and Mr. HICHENS seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was passed unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR INVIGORATING THE WEAK AND STRENGTHENING THE DEBILITATED.**—These wonderful and efficacious pills are the only medicine adapted to invigorate weakened constitutions, persons of low and nervous habits, or those who are suffering from bad digestive organs, or others whose health has become deranged by bilious affections, disordered stomachs, or liver complaints. Those affected with coughs, colds, asthma, or shortness of breath, should have recourse to these invaluable pills, as their mighty powers will be found a certain and efficacious remedy for all the ailments which beset the human system. New life, vigour, and buoyancy of spirit to the afflicted, and may be taken with perfect safety at any period of life. Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 214, Strand, London.

**THE NORTH BRITISH AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY.**—A LETTER to the shareholders of this company, from J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., may be obtained on and after Saturday, the 14th inst., at Mann Nephew's, 39, Cornhill, price One Shilling. The letter gives valuable information of the copper mines at Kaw-aw, from a long private correspondence, with a Map of the Island, and Plans of the workings. Also, full particulars of the Bon Accord Mine, adjoining the Burra Burra, and the other properties of this company.

**THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The directors beg to notify, for the information of the shareholders, that considerable PROGRESS has been made in carrying out the objects for which this company was formed. The CERTIFICATE of COMPLETE REGISTRATION is now OBTAINED, and can be inspected, together with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company. A duplicate of the Deed has been transmitted to Sydney for the signature of colonial shareholders; and the local board have been instructed to take the necessary steps to secure an Act of Incorporation from the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

**THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAL AND INTER-COLONIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that any LETTERS of ALLOTMENT of SHARES in this company remaining UNPAID on and after Friday next, the 20th May inst., will be CANCELLED without further notice. By order of the Board, S. J. GREEN, Secretary.

**NOVA SCOTIA MINING & COPPER SMELTING COMPANY.**—Mr. HENRY SEWELL, the Solicitor of the Nova Scotia Mining and Copper Smelting Company, having RETURNED to ENGLAND, bringing with him the final and altogether unfavourable report of Messrs. Petherick and John Hitchens upon the property at Indian Point; the directors would have called an immediate meeting of the shareholders to receive their report upon the result of the preliminary measures taken by them to ascertain the value of the alleged deposit of copper, but as Messrs. Petherick and Hitchens have proceeded, under their original instructions, to inspect the iron mines at Londonderry, the directors consider that their return by the mail of the 23d instant should be awaited before determining upon the final steps which they believe will be necessary in order to the immediate winding up of the company.

**COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have made a CALL on the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, payable at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or before the 30th day of June next. And it is particularly requested that the certificates of shares, together with the bankers' receipt, be left at the office of the company, 2, New Broad-street, three clear days, that the payment of the call may be inscribed thereon. By order of the Directors, EDWARD J. COLE, Secretary.

**SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER TIN MINE.** (Adjoining the celebrated WHEAL VOR, NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL.) TEMPORARY OFFICES, 6A, BELVIDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON. Mr. J. Fairweather has TEN SHARES to SELL in this very promising MINE, at £5 5s. each. Rich stones of tin, which came from the bottom of the engine-shaft, can be seen at the offices.

**LACKAMORE COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that SCRIP CERTIFICATES are now READY for DELIVERY in EXCHANGE for BANKERS' RECEIPTS. By order of the Committee, JOHN MADDEN, Secretary.

**WHEAL CONSTANCE, by EAST WHEAL ROSE, CORNWALL.**—A PORTION of the SHARES in this MINE, advertised in last week's Journal, still remain UNDEPOSED OF. The reports which continue to be received from the agents are highly favourable, and may be seen at the offices of Mr. W. C. Foulkes, 58, Old Broad-street, to whom applications for shares are to be made; or to Capt. John Puckey, of St. Blazey, Cornwall.—May 13, 1853.

**WHEAL ST. ANDREW.**—At a meeting of this mine, held on the 4th inst., it was resolved that a 60-inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, and a 30-inch cylinder STEAM-WHIM, be erected. Parties having either one or both of the above to dispose of will find a purchaser, by forwarding price and particulars to Mr. N. W. Tredinnick, the engineer, Tuckingmill, Camborne, Cornwall.

**CUBERT UNITED MINING COMPANY.**—At a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held, pursuant to notice from the secretary, at the offices of the Company, on Monday, 9th May, 1853.

DANIEL MOCATTA, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting, and minutes of last general and special general meetings were read and approved.

The financial statement (certified by the auditors), showing a balance of £2180 7s. 10d. at the bankers, and other assets of £2830 12s. 6d., making together £5010 10s. 4d. in favour of the mines, with the reports of the committee, Samuel Richards, Peter Floyd, and the agents of the mines, having been read and explained.

It was resolved unanimously:—

That the reports and statement of accounts now read be received, passed, and approved, and entered in the Cost-book of the company; and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

That Messrs. Robert Byron, M. D. Lindo, and James Truscott, be re-elected as committee of management for the ensuing four months, and that a vote of thanks be passed to them for their services.

It having been represented to the meeting that the company had not a night captain on the mine,

It was resolved unanimously:—

That the committee be, and are hereby, authorised and requested to appoint two underground agents, who shall devote exclusive attention to this mine, and that Capt. Clymo be invited to act as one of such agents.

That a vote of thanks be passed to the auditors, Messrs. Daniel Mocatta and Thomas Watson, for their zeal and attention to the interests of the company.

The meeting was then made special, in accordance with the notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of a code of Rules and Regulations, framed in accordance with a resolution passed at the last general meeting, held 28th Feb. 1853; also, for the purpose of taking into consideration the forfeiture of those shares which may be in arrears of call on this day.

DANIEL MOCATTA, Esq., in the chair.

The proposed Rules and Regulations having been read,

It was resolved unanimously:—

That the same do lay on the table.

That the subject of dealing with those parties in arrears of calls be left entirely to the committee of management.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair. Offices, 77, King William-street, London. J. B. TRUSCOTT, Secretary.

**MENDIP HILLS MINES.**—At a GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, 6th inst.,

EDWARD H. BARWELL, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously:—

That the report and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the Cost and Transfer-books.

That Messrs. Trower, Stainby, P. Watson, and Munday, form a sub-committee, for the purpose of adopting a testimonial to Edward H. Barwell, Esq., for the eminent services rendered by him to this company.

That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Edward H. Barwell, Esq., for his able and gentlemanly conduct in the chair, and also for his extraordinary devotion to the interests of the shareholders.

Salvador House, May 6, 1853. PETER STAINSBY.

**WEST WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.**—At a MEETING of the shareholders, held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on the 13th day of May, 1853,

PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously:—

That a call of 10s. per share on the 4096 shares of this company be made, and is hereby made payable forthwith.

The meeting was then made special, and the rules and regulations were read, whereupon it was resolved:—

That the rules and regulations by which this company has been heretofore carried on be altered and amended, and that the rules and regulations now submitted for the management and carrying on of the company be henceforth taken, adopted, and entered in the Cost and Transfer-books accordingly.

That Mr. P. Stainby be the treasurer of this company, at a salary of £8 5s. per month, which shall include use of offices and the duties of secretary.

That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman.

**NANTLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.**—The Committee of Management beg to inform the shareholders in the above company that the FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE at the above offices on and after Saturday, the 21st inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three.

32, Moorgate-street, May 14, 1853. CHARLES WING, Chairman.

**IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' WINDING-UP ACTS, 1845 and 1848, and of ALLY-CRIB MINE COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the DISSOLUTION and WINDING-UP of the above-named company was, on the 10th day of May, 1853, presented to the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, by Sir Edward Samuel Walker, Knight, of Berry-hill, in the county of North, a contributory of the said company, and that it is expected such petition will be heard before the Vice-Chancellor Wood on Friday, the 27th day of May, 1853, or on such other day as may be appointed as the first petition day in Trinity Term, 1853; and any person desirous to oppose the making of an order absolute for the dissolution and winding-up of the said company under the said Acts, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any contributory of the said company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SHARPE, FIELD, and JACKSON, 41, Bedford-row, for LACE, RIGGS, and ROSCOE, Liverpool, Solicitors for the Petitioner.

**NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.**—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gross, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

**COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY,** REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, and GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.**—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, and REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**JOSH. WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,** MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, RISE LANE, LONDON.

**MESSRS. DISTIN and CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT,** MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILLIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California.

**MESSRS. HENWOOD and CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS,** OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. Mr. HENWOOD purposes STARTING for CORNWALL and DEVON, OFFICIALLY, the week after next, when he will be happy to execute any commissions with which the firm may be honoured. Reports furnished on the usual terms.

**MINING OFFICE, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON.**—Messrs. POWELL and COOKE OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINING PROPERTY; and recommend purchases in the following mines:—Wheal Wren, Old Wheal Russell, Yealand Conols, Tavy Conols, Boringdon Conols, Wheal Golden, Caradon Wood, Exmoor Eliza, Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), South Lovell, and West Park Conols; the whole of which, from their prospects and present prices, offer an eligible opportunity for investment. Messrs. Powell and Cooke will at all times TRANSACT BUSINESS for principals at close market prices. Well selected Dividend Mines pay from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum. Bankers—Commercial Bank, Lothbury, London.

April 29, 1853.

**MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.**—WILLIAM HUNLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of the English market (arising from extraneous circumstances) presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. In the limits of an advertisement it is impossible to give an adequate list of the most promising stocks, but the following may be enumerated:—Wheal Golden (£34s.), Wheal Russell (£44s.), East Wh. Russell (£40s.), Hennes United (£1s.), Beacon Tin and Clay (£1s.), Port Philip (£4s. prem.), and Workings (10s.) per share. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application.

**MR. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY,** TRANSACTS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from a lengthened experience is offered.

**MR. T. CARTHEW** is now under an engagement INSPECTING some MINING PROPERTY in CORNWALL.—Letters addressed St. Just, near Penzance, will be punctually attended to. Mining Offices, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.

**MINING OFFICES, No. 1, THREE KING COURT, LOMBARD STREET.**—Mr. JOHN BEALL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has SUCCEEDED to the above OFFICES, lately occupied by Mr. James Truscott, where he purposes conducting the business of several valuable mine Gold information derived from a lengthened experience is always at his command.

April 21, 1853.

**MR. TYACK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, MINE BROKER,** BUYER in Dolcoath, North Roskear, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Condurrow, West Treasury, West France, Wheal Tryphena, Wheal Jane, and other mines, prospective character. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

**MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER,** No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**MR. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT,** 3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET.

**MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING SHARE DEALER,** 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

**MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER,** LIVERPOOL, CORNWALL.

**CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS,** PLYMOUTH.

**JOHN LITTLE, MINING SHARE DEALER and COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.**

Mines inspected and reports furnished by experienced Agents.

**MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, and SHARE BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL.**

Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

**MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON,** beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

Alfred Conols, Bedford United, Carn Brea, Condurrow, Devon Great Conols, Gonamena, Anna Maria, Butterdon, Clive, Chryse Conols, Craddock Moor, Carbona.

Merrilyn, East Wheal Rose, South Caradon, Spearne Conols, Treviskey and Barrier, Trumpet Conols, PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Devon United, East Wheal Russell, Great Wheal Alfred, Hingston Down Conols, N. Britain Burra Burra, North Wheal Trevelyan.

GOLD MINES.

Colonial Gold, Golden Mountain, Lake Bathurst, Nouveau Monde, N. British Australian, Carno Creek, Port Philip.

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situated at Bathurst and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

**MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON;** and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick.

**TO MINING and OTHER COMPANIES.**—Messrs. CHAMBERS and SONS, 55, COLEMAN STREET, BANK, beg to inform directors and secretaries of companies that they are prepared to execute orders for PROSPECTUSES, LETTERS of ALLOTMENT, SCRIP, and every description of PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c., at the shortest possible notice, and at



## GREAT TREVEDDOE TIN AND COPPER MINES, WARLEGGAN AND CARDINHAM, CORNWALL.

On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."—No Deeds to be signed.  
10,000 shares.—Deposit 15s. per share.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.  
A. W. BARRETT, Esq., Corn Exchange, London.  
J. GOODWIN, Esq., Commercial-road, Limehouse.  
J. HORTON, Esq., High-street, Stepney.  
H. LARCHER, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street; and Walthamstow.  
J. C. TODD, Esq., Broad-street, Ratcliff.  
H. VANE, Esq., Durham Villa, Stepney.  
J. C. WIECAR, Esq., Baneroff-place, Mile-end.  
BANKERS—London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street.

OFFICES.—13, CANNON STREET WEST, CITY.

These extensive mines (immediately west of the Caradon district) comprise several ancient short tin mines. Tradition asserts them to have been more productive than any of similar depth, but the former miners had no steam machinery, or other means of draining the mine water.

The present level has been driven through the intervening barriers, in doing which upwards of £7000 worth of tin has been raised and sold.  
There is sufficient water-power for every possible requisite, and thereby save the outlay of many thousands of pounds for steam machinery, and also all the large current expenses of fuel, and other heavy outgoings, incident to the use of steam-power.  
Besides the great economy of water-power, these mines possess another very great advantage in the fact that the tin is pure enough to be sent to the smelting-house without the great expense, loss, and deterioration of first burning away the generally attending contaminations of sulphur, arsenic, &c.

Very rich runs of tin are passing down from the present to the next level in the great lode, to which iron rails have been laid home in the present slopes and to the spalling-floor.

The mines are in good ventilation and working condition for immediate return, and are now working three large water-wheels and stamping-mills for 40 heads.

The lode now working has produced upwards of £7000 from the present levels, and is about 20 feet wide, with many rich runs of tin. A large lode to the south will fall into the great lode about 30 fms. under the present level, and the great lode will overtake a nearly downright lode, a few fathoms to the north, where there is no doubt of a great accumulation of very large and strong quantities of tin.

These mines will require but very little further capital: 4500 shares are for disposal at such periods as the committee of management shall determine upon; a deposit of 15s. per share, 3s. of which will be applicable to working capital, and so much of £1 5s. per share for a further working capital, the committee shall deem it expedient to extend operations on other lodes, by calls of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months, with one month's notice of each call. It is not probable that more than one call will be requisite, as with the present machinery, and the certain increase of the present monthly produce, a comparatively small further outlay will effect all that is necessary to place the mines in permanent profitable returns.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, 13, Cannon-street West, where prospectuses, and reports on the mines, may be had.

## TAMAR GRANITE WORKS, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

Divided into 800 shares, a quarter part of which are offered to the public at £25 per share, the whole to be stocked for the future working of the quarries.

No further call or liability whatever.

Interest of 20 per cent. may be fully expected, 10 per cent. may be relied on.

MANAGER—Mr. John Greenwood, Stoke, Devonport.

CASHER—Mr. Francis Codd, 2, Morrice-square, Devonport.

BANKERS—Sir John Lubbock and Co., 11, Mansel-street, House-street, London; Messrs. Hodge, Norman, and Co., Devonport.

This valuable property is situated near Gunnis Lake, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, on the site of an immense hill, near the banks of the navigable river Tamar, and extends over about 14 acres of the company's own land; the barges of the company, of large dimensions, take in their cargoes at the wharf just below the quarries for Plymouth and other markets. The quarries are extensively laid open, and are now in full work, with more orders than the present company can well execute, the large contracts already entered into for the Government steam-ship docks at Keyham, with other orders, pressing on them; and having a view of opening a market in London, will insure a great and increasing demand. The quality of the granite being pronounced by the Government and other authorities to be as good as any in the kingdom; for beauty of colour, strength, and fineness of grit, none can exceed it. To carry on the works more extensively, to meet the increasing demand, the company intend to lay down a double tram-road from the quarries to the wharf, thereby effecting a considerable saving in cartage and time. To carry out this and other objects for the real benefit of the company, 200 shares are now offered for sale at £25 per share, the whole to be stocked for future working this property. The purchasers will have their proportion of the land, quarries, machinery, materials, two large first class barges, well found with materials, &c., account house, smith's shop, stables, four large waggon horses, waggons, carts, and stock of granite at the quarries, together of immense value, there being more than £200,000 worth of granite in sight; the stock on hand is worth, at least, from £2000 to £3000. Parties are requested to go over the works and see for themselves; every facility will be open to them.

Mr. George Southy, on application, will show the works, and give any information required. A gentleman well acquainted with the works embarked to the amount of £500 as soon as the company's intentions were made known to him.—Application for shares to be made to Mr. John Sims, Sturgesfield Office, Calstock, Tavistock.

From several testimonials, the following is selected:—

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., requesting my opinion of the quality of the granite; judging from the large quantity lately supplied for the above works, such as plinths, quoins, chimney shafts, cornices, steps, coping, &c., I have to express my entire approbation, not only as to the regularity of the supply, but also to the soundness of the material. It is a hard grained granite, of a light bluish colour, stands dressing to a very fine finish, and from its uniformity of colour produces a pleasing contrast to our limestone facing. I am glad to find you have further orders to continue supplying the stone for our buildings.  
R. TOWNSEND, C.E.  
Messrs. Codd, Greenwood, and Southy.

Prospectuses can be had on application at the Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., session 1851.  
Capital £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each, with power to increase the capital to £500,000. £1 to be paid on allotment.

TRUSTEES.

WILLIAM DARGAN, Esq., Dublin.

JOHN PIERSE KENNARD, Esq., London.

WILLIAM S. STELL, Esq., Manchester.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD BARNARD, Esq., Agent-General for the Crown Colonies, and Director of the Bank of the Colonies, Esplanade, Victoria, Melbourne.

JOHN DAVID BARRY, Esq., one of the English Directors of the Paris and Orleans Railway and its Extensions.

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.P., Edinburgh.

SAMUEL DANIEL, Esq., Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

DAVID DRAKEFOED, Esq., Messrs. Drakeford and Co., Great Winchester-street.

ROBERT GILMAN, Esq., Messrs. Clay and Gilman, Bucklers-bury, Director of the Swedish Railway.

ALEXANDER HASTIE, Esq., M.P., Glasgow.

THOMAS WINGATE HENDERSON, Esq., Director of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

CHARLES JOYCE, Esq., Great Winchester-street, and Messrs. Joyce, Thurlan and Co., of Alexandria, and Messrs. Joyce and Co., Trieste.

STANDISH MOTTE, Esq., Charles-street, Manchester-square.

JAMES PILKINGTON, Esq., M.P., Park-place, Blackburn.

JAMES PILLANS, Esq., Messrs. Pillans, Ferguson, and Co., Old Jewry.

The Hon. FREDERICK G. B. PONSONBY, Chairman of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Maitby, Robinson, and Jackson, 7, Bank-buildings, Lothbury.

SCIENTIFIC REFEREE—Professor Wheatstone.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER—Thomas Allen, Esq., of Edinburgh.

SECRETARY—Robert Dudgeon, Esq.

OFFICES.—No. 18, CANNON-STREET.

The object of this company, empowered by a special Act of Parliament, is to establish telegraphic communication throughout Great Britain and Ireland, on an entirely new system, and thereby to extend its utility to purposes to which it has not hitherto been applied.

It is proposed to carry out the principle of the penny postage, and send messages to all parts of the kingdom at 1d. per word, or some equivalent charge, by which a large revenue would accrue, as has been already proved in America, under circumstances less favourable than would exist in this country; and, secondly, to rent wires to Government and public offices, newspapers, and mercantile establishments, which it is calculated could be done at the rate of £2 to £5 per mile per annum.

To attain these ends the company will avail themselves of every known improvement in telegraphic communication up to the present time; in addition to which they possess several original patents obtained by Mr. Thomas Allen, of Edinburgh, and have the valuable co-operation of Professor Wheatstone, to whom the science owes, in a great measure, its practical development.

For all details the company refer to the prospectus, as advertised in the morning papers of the 29th and 30th of April, and which can be obtained at the offices of the company or their brokers.

Applications for shares may be made in the usual form, with a reference to the directors of the company, 18, Cannon-street; the solicitors of the company; or to the following brokers:—London: Messrs. R. and J. Sutton, No. 22, North-street, Royal Exchange; Messrs. Forbes and Fielding, No. 5, Copthall-buildings; Liverpool: Messrs. Golding and Head; Manchester: Messrs. Johnston and Walker; Leeds: Messrs. Charles Beardsley and Co.; Edinburgh: Messrs. Allen and Dunlop, 4, St. Andrew's-square; Glasgow: Messrs. McEwan and Auld, St. Vincent-place; Dublin: Messrs. Williams and Son, Dame-street.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY FROM LONDON WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THE 21st INSTANT, OR FROM THE PROVINCES AND IRELAND AFTER THE 25th INSTANT.

(By order.) R. DUDGEON, Secretary.

No. 18, Cannon-street, London, May 14, 1853.

Just published, in 8vo., price 3s.

THE PATENTEE'S MANUAL; being a Treatise on the Law and Practice of Letters Patent; especially intended for the use of Patentees and Inventors. By JAMES JOHNSON, Esq., Middle Temple, and J. HEVAY JOHNSON, Solicitor and Patent Agent, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Glasgow.

CONTENTS.—The Subject Matter and Nature of Patentable Inventions, and of the Infringements which must accompany it.—Who may be a Patentee?—The duration and Extent of Letters Patent.—The Title.—The Specification.—Disclaimers and Alterations.—Assignments and Licenses.—Infringements.

The Appendix contains the Statutes, Forms of Proceedings, and the Official Rules and Regulations under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, with a copious index, enabling the reader at a glance to ascertain the exact information required.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

## ARGENTIFEROUS COPPER MINES COMPANY.

For working the valuable and productive Mines of VALDIBLORA AND ROMA, NEAR NICE, IN THE SARDINIAN STATES.

M. le Comte de PARTOUREAUX, Deputy to the Legislature, Director of the Paris and Orleans Railway Company.  
M. le Marquis de BAUSSET ROQUEFORT, Director of the Toulon and Nice Railway Company.  
M. le Comte D'AVIGNON, Paris and Nice.  
M. J. DE LIZARDI, Rue Fehntievre, Paris.  
M. DE TOCHÉ, Paris.  
M. LE CHEVALIER MICARD, Nice.

A company, en commandite, has been formed for working the above-mentioned valuable mines, which have been ceded in perpetuity by the Sardinian Government, subject to a moderate royalty of 3 per cent. on the value of the ore extracted.

The capital of the company is 1,800,000 francs, in 18,000 shares, of which one-third belong to the concessionaires.

A considerable sum has lately been expended on these mines by the company; and according to the estimates of a very competent engineer (M. de Vilmette), above 500 tons of ore can be raised within the year for an expenditure of about 350,000 francs (£14,000). The ore raised from these mines are very rich, yielding above 40 per cent. of fine copper, with silver at the rate of 80 ozs. the ton. Situated in a healthy district near the sea, with an abundant supply of labour at a low rate, with the excellent markets of France and Italy open for the sale of the produce of these mines, a more lucrative undertaking has seldom been offered to the public.

Parties taking an interest in this undertaking incur no liability beyond the amount of their shares—the company being en commandite; and there is no need to sign. For shares apply to Messrs. F. de Lizardi and Co., 26, Anastasiar, of whom a detailed prospectus may be had.

## THE MOKELOMNE RIVER GOLD QUARTZ COMPANY.

Provisionally registered under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act.

Capital £40,000, in shares of £1 each, payable upon allotment, without further liability.

Sir GEORGE BERESFORD, Bart., 106, Pall Mall.  
GEORGE VINCENT DUVAL, Esq., Winchester House, Deputy-Chairman of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association.  
GEORGE I. SOPER, Esq., Fehnam-road, Brompton.  
JOHN TULLY, Esq., Cornhill-street West, Westbourne-terrace, Director of the Brucutu Gold Mining Company.

(With power to add to their number.)  
BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co.  
SOLICITOR—G. K. Pollock, Esq.

STOCKBROKER—Mr. J. H. Butler, Shorter's-court; and Stock Exchange.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—No. 19, ESSEX STREET, STRAND.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a mass of auriferous quartz situated on the South and Licking Forks of the Mokelomne River, in the county of Calaveras, State of California, and of which the directors have obtained possession by purchase.

The valuable nature of this quartz has been proved not only by trials made on the spot, but also from assays made by T. H. Heary, Esq., F.R.S., the eminent analytical chemist, the produce on the average being 3 ozs. 2 dwts. to the ton of quartz.

The position also of the quartz ledge is very favourable, being situated at an elevation of 800 ft. above the river, and extending 1000 ft. along the crest of the mountain. The estate consists of 320 acres of land, the title to which is secure and indisputable, and there is abundance of both wood and water.

The following letter has been addressed by Dr. Cullen to G. K. Pollock, Esq.:—

"Sir, In answer to yours of the 28 April, I beg to state that, from the observations I made on the occasion of my visit to the Mokelomne River in June, 1849, I have no doubt mining operations near the banks of that river will yield returns as large as have been obtained from any of the most productive mines in California. The property of Mokelomne, being situated on the lower spur of the Sierra Nevada, is the most favourable situation as an auriferous district. During my stay on the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced Rivers (branches of the San Joaquin), I have repeatedly conversed with miners who had come from the Mokelomne prospecting. These men invariably found to be disappointed at having left that river for the south, and always knew them to return to the Mokelomne, declaring the diggings on its banks to be richer than any they had seen on the more southern rivers. From these facts, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that the results of the proposed operations of your company will amply fulfil their expectations."

New-st., Spring-gardens, April 29. EDWARD CULLEN, M.D., F.R.G.S.

## THE MOKELOMNE RIVER GOLD QUARTZ COMPANY.

The public are informed that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES IN THIS COMPANY WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst.

19, Essex-street, Strand, May 12, 1853. G. K. POLLOCK, Secretary.

## THE EASTON SLOW COPPER MINES.

In 50,000 shares.—Conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

The Easton Mines immediately adjoin to, and work the celebrated Great lode of the Great Onslow Mines.

Only a limited number of the shares are for present disposal, on payment of 7s. 6d. per share (2s. 6d. of which will be applied towards working capital), and subject to the payment of so much of another 2s. 6d. per share for further working capital, as and when required by the committee of management. It is not probable this will be called for, as these mines can be worked very cheaply, and require but very little working capital.

The adjoining Great Onslow Mines are divided into the same number of shares (50,000), and sell at £4 10s. per share. The same lode is and will be worked on the East Onslow Mines, under much more favourable circumstances, and a similar share may now be had for 7s. 6d., which costs £4 10s. in the adjoining Great Onslow Mines, the holders of shares in which are afforded an opportunity of greatly diminishing the average cost of their Great Onslow shares, and, at the same time, largely augmenting the quantum of their present interest and future dividends, by now purchasing twelve shares in the East Onslow for the price of one in the Great Onslow Mines.

JOHN T. TIDD, Registrar and Secretary.

Offices, 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street.

## POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

At the ADJOURNED FIRST HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of registered shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Vernon House, No. 50, Pall Mall, on Thursday, May 5, 1853, CHARLES HENAGE, Esq., in the chair.

The circular convening the meeting having been read, the following report was laid before the shareholders:—

REPORT.

In meeting the shareholders for the first time, the committee have much pleasure in being able to report most satisfactorily as to the position and prospects of the undertaking.

It will be remembered that the company was formed for the production of copper mainly, but as the gossan of the locality has been proved to be auriferous, and as immense deposits existed on the Poltimore sett, a yield from this source was made an anticipated adjunct. There is now before the public a fair estimate of the average productiveness of this gossan—not from picked specimens or exceptional pieces—but from numerous experiments taken from the general mass which had no auriferous signs. These experiments admit of no further doubt as to the presence of gold, and that in sufficient quantities to render it highly remunerative. The reduction in bulk has exceeded expectations. The cost of gold which is on the table weighs 26½ ozs., and is extracted from 20 tons of gossan.

The circular which was sent to the shareholders on the 16th of last month, a transcript of which is added to this report, contains the particulars of the reduction; but it is necessary to mention here that the gold gossan, which proves an average yield of 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton, is apparently an inexhaustible deposit, while the brown, from which 6 dwts. of gold were extracted, besides silver and copper, can be traced across the entire sett. There would, consequently, be no difficulty in bringing to surface the 300 tons per week proposed to be taken by Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, at £4 4s. per ton, which this quantity would make more than the large profits in favour of the company mentioned by those gentlemen, may be calculated upon.

A question, however, of much interest here presents itself to the consideration of the shareholders, namely, whether it would not be advisable to erect reduction works on the premises, under the superintendence of Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, or others; but, in the mean time, the committee have taken the necessary steps for a continuous supply of the red gossan to St. Helen's. A strong reason in favour of reduction works at the mine is the fact, that the brown gossan, which could give but a small profit by transmission to Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, would return a considerable benefit if reduced on the premises. The Britannia Mining Company, whose sett adjoins the Poltimore Mine, have contracted for the erection of works for crushing and amalgamating their auriferous gossan, under the direction of Capt. W. J. Moorsom and Mr. Mitchell.

As respects the production of copper, all points likewise progress with energy and efficiency. The necessary machinery is on the ground, the wheel is nearly finished, and in about a fortnight it is anticipated the full power will be in motion to clear the shafts and levels of water.

In reference to the old works generally, it is no exaggeration to say they are gigantic, and the natural inference to be drawn is, that they were not carried out without beneficial returns; but whether it was for copper or for gold, or both, that the ancient explored, there is not the slightest clue to determine. There is not even tradition as to the period when these extensive operations were carried on, but there is every indication of their being the labour of Romans. Slag is found in different parts of the locality, but nothing can be extracted from it to show whether the reduction was for the precious or the base metal.

There are four engine-shafts sunk to depths of 20 and 40 fms.; nine whim-shafts from the surface ground to the adit levels, about 30 to 40 fms. deep; 300 fms. in the eastern, and 200 fms. in the western, side of the valley have been removed in the adit level from the gossan lode, in some places in chambers of great dimensions. The copper, or Bannifield lode, has likewise been sunk and driven on. All these different points will be explored and carefully examined so soon as the mine is clear of water. The leats, lobbies, and archings have also been executed in a manner evidently regardless of cost or labour, and the Poltimore Mine altogether presents an area of vast operations and interest. It is probably one of the largest undertakings in the kingdom. Its extent and capabilities, in fact, can only be fully understood by personal inspection, and all who visit it will return satisfied of the mineral resources of the property.

An accountant has investigated the accounts of the company, and handed in a certified balance-sheet, which shows that the shares paid up, inclusive of the shares appropriated to the lessees in purchase of the sett, was £1,720, leaving a balance of 8250 shares, which the committee recommend should be offered to the public at £3 a share, giving the present shareholders a priority at that price. All the charges to date have been disbursed, with the exception of some for the machinery, &c., now in course of erection not exceeding £500; and the balance to the credit of the company at the bankers, is £19,754 17s. 5d.

Considering the strong probability of early profits from the resources of the mine, the committee propose to the shareholders to cancel the 2d. of the rules and regulations, which provides for the payment of dividends from capital, until the mine should be productive, and that the next meeting should be declared special for that purpose, in pursuance of rule 26th.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by William Foll, Esq., and resolved:—That the report now read be received and entered in the Cost-book.

Proposed by Hy. Clarke Duppa, Esq., seconded by Francis Bill, Esq., and resolved:—That the best thanks of this meeting are given to the chairman and committee of management for the efficient manner in which the affairs of the company have been conducted.

Proposed by William Greene, Esq., seconded by Capt. Moorsom, and resolved:—That the present committee of management be re-appointed, and do consist of: Charles Henage, Esq.; Viscount Ranelagh; James Cook, Esq.; Edward Hobhouse, Esq.; Thomas Inglis Hampton, Esq.; Henry William Taylor, Esq., F.G.S.; Henry Mogford, Esq., F.G.S.; Richard Martin, Esq.

Signed, CHARLES HENAGE, Chairman.

THE FRON-ISA AND CRAIGIOG LEAD MINING COMPANY.

For working the valuable and productive Mines of NORTH WALES.

To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM." Capital, £15,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full on allotment.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.  
JAMES BADENOCH, Esq., 16, Clousely-street.  
EDMUND BURKE, Esq., Lloyds; and St. John's-wood.  
JOHN CLAY, Esq., Hull.  
THOMAS ROWLAND, Esq., Myddleton-square.  
JOHN RYMER, Esq., Ealing, Middlesex.  
CHARLES WING, Esq., Beaufort-house, Fulham.

(With power to add to their number.)  
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Murray, Rymer, and Murray, 7, Whitehall-place.  
PURSER AT THE MINES—Mr. Wolsey.  
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. James Bacon.

BANKERS—Commercial Bank of London.

BROKERS—London: Messrs. Rutton and Wood, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

OFFICES.—32, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

The above mines are situated in that district of North Wales so justly celebrated for the extent and richness of its mineral deposits.

The Fron-Isa Mine is about one mile and a half from Mold, in the county of Flint. The sett contains about 110 acres, held under lease for 21 years each, renewable at royalties of 1-16th, 1-12th, and 1-10th severally.

A number of parallel veins run through the sett, from east to west, six of which have already been proved by shafts sunk thereon, and from which large quantities of ore have been raised.

The shafts at present sunk on the Fron-Isa Mine are nine in number.

On the great vein are sunk four shafts, from which considerable quantities of ore are being raised. There are about 30 workings in the several shafts where operations have been carried on, and from each shaft a very large amount of ore has been obtained, the ore in the lodes varying from six to 16 inches in width.

On the various veins that traverse the immediate neighbourhood, the Cat's Hole, Gwyn-y-Mynydd, and several other extensive mines, have been worked to a very large profit.

The Craigio Mine is situated in the parish of Llanarmon, in the county of Denbigh. The sett contains about 2000 acres, and is held under lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-10th. There are five considerable veins running parallel to each other directly through the sett, in the direction of from east to west, with two others running north and south diagonally across the same.

A considerable amount of ore has been raised from the above workings, and the ore in these lodes varies from 6 to 12 inches in width.

On the veins that traverse the sett diagonally from north to south, about two miles distant, are situated the Great Miners Mines, where from 300 to 400 tons are raised per month. There is also a mine newly opened and extensively worked on one of the east and west veins, and distant about 300 yards from the eastern boundary of the sett, where about 100 tons are being obtained per month. There are also several other extensive mines, yielding large returns, in the immediate neighbourhood, one being the Great Westminster Mine.

From a careful examination and investigation of the several shafts, there cannot be any doubt that, when these mines are fully worked, they will yield at least 200 tons per month, and realise to the investor a very large return. The selling price of this ore, as ascertained by actual assay, is £17 per ton.

Messrs. Taylor and Sons, the eminent engineers, of 6, Queen-street-place, London, and Mr. J. D. Brunton, mining engineer, of Truro, Cornwall, have been specially engaged by the Committee of Management to visit and report on the mines, and their reports will be found appended to the prospectus, which may be obtained at the offices of the company, at the offices of the company, 32, Moorgate-street, City; or to the brokers of the company.

To the Committee of Management of the Fron-Isa and Craigio Lead Mining Company. GENTLEMEN.—Be pleased to allot me shares, or any less number, in the above company, and to be bound to pay up the same, and sign the Cost-book, when required to do so.

Reference..... Name..... Residence..... Occupation or Profession.....

GREAT SPERRIS CONSOLS TIN MINING COMPANY.

PARISH OF ZENOR, CORNWALL.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

In 15,000 parts, or shares, of £1 each.—Deposit 10s. per share, with two calls of 5s. each, at intervals of not less than three months; without further calls or liability.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

R. J. MOSTYN, Esq., Calcut Hall, Holywell, Flintshire.

STEPHEN BRADY, Esq., Rye Hill, Surrey.

Capt. T. C. NEWTON, Esq., Hampden Court; and Laguardia, Herefordshire.



**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK; and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY AND HAMMER MILLS, LILKHALE; to be assigned to the Gold Mining Companies, that they are manufacturing HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of all sizes, for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER PURPOSES.** There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine—1. The hob is dispensed with, and heavy sweep rod. 2. The cost of erection is much less, both in engines and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climates, where wood is plentiful, and can be removed at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURERS OF CHILLIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall. DRESSING and MINING TOOLS of every description kept on SALE.—Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

**TO MINE AGENTS, LAND SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, &c.**—S. DUNN (from Wm. Wilton's, St. Day, Cornwall), having recently COMMENCED BUSINESS at TAVISTOCK, begs to call the attention to mine agents, land surveyors, engineers, and the public generally, to the great variety of INSTRUMENTS he has always in stock, including MINER'S DIALS, and QUADRANTS of the best construction, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Fish-skin Cases; PARALLEL RULERS, PROTRACTORS, SECTORS, DIVIDERS, and DRAWING PENS, PILLAR and PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, BRASS and IRON MEASURING CHAINS, TAPE MEASURES, &c. TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BAROMETERS, and THERMOMETERS of all descriptions; ACETOMETERS, SACHAROMETERS, and all other articles in the trade made or procured at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms. Old instruments repaired, re-polished, lacquered, silvered, and made equal to new, if required.

**MINING.—GREAT SAVING IN OUTLAY FOR EXPERIMENTAL MINING** may be effected by the HIRE or PURCHASE of MEDWIN and HALL'S PORTABLE MINING STEAM-ENGINES; they are simple, strong, and being mounted on wheels, with iron chimneys, may be set to work without cost for fixing, and removed from place to place. Several may be seen at work on application to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road.

**IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.**—MR. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use. The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for crushing, as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superfluous manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

**EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.**—THE NEW RAPID ALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING OF TIME in the process of ALGAMATION. THE NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some TWO HOURS.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are aided by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, the Alliance Californian Gold Mining Company, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street.

N.B.—An engraving of the machines, with descriptive letter-press, will appear in the Mining Journal almost immediately.

**THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES (BAGGS'S PATENT).** These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD AT A SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

A four-horse Steam Stamp, complete, £180, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the largest and most important Quarries in the South Wales, where steam stamps of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.  
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down.—When I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TAUBMAN.  
Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.

The Patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

**NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.**—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:—

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.  
THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.  
THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.  
THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.  
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.  
THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil).  
THE LISABE LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).  
THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully tested the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

**NOTICE.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF QUARTZ-BREAKING MACHINERY.**—On Tuesday next, the 17th inst., Wm. DRAY and CO. will exhibit their NEW PATENT FULCRUM MACHINE IN OPERATION, at their warehouses in SWAN LANE. This machine is designed to effect most extraordinary saving both in cost and labour. To be seen in operation between the hours of Twelve and Two, at Wm. Dray and Co.'s warehouses, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street (London Bridge end).

**CERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.** Established 1824. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

**ADVANTAGES.**—The assured can reside in any part of Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, Madeira, the Cape, Australia, New Zealand, and in most parts of North and South America, without extra charge.

**MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.**—The small share of profit divisible in future among the shareholders being now provided for, the assured will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, with, at the same time, complete freedom from liability—thus combining in the same office all the advantages of both systems. The Assurance Fund already invested amounts to £250,000, and the income exceeds £130,000 per annum.

**CREDIT SYSTEM.**—On policies for the whole of life, one-half of the annual premiums for the first five years may remain on credit, and may either continue as a debt on the policy, or may be paid off at any time.

**LOANS.**—Loans are advanced on policies which have been in existence five years and upwards, to the extent of nine-tenths of their value.

**BONUSES.**—FIVE BONUSES have been declared; at the last, in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the policies, producing a bonus, varying with the age, from 24½ to 35 per cent. on the premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the sums assured.

**PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.**—Policies participate in the profits, in proportion to the number and amount of the premiums paid between every division, so that if only one year's premium be received prior to the books being closed for any division, the policy on which it was paid will obtain its due share. The books close for the next division on 30th June, 1856, therefore those who effect policies before the 30th June next, will be entitled to one year's additional share of profits over later assurers.

**APPLICATION OF BONUSES.**—The next and future bonuses may be either received in cash, or applied, at the option of the assured, in any other way.

**NON-PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.**—Assurers may be effected for a fixed sum at considerably reduced rates, and the premiums for term policies are lower than at most other safe offices.

**PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.**—Claims paid 30 days after proof of death, and all policies are indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

**INVALID LIVES** may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.

**POLICIES** are granted on the lives of persons in any station, and of every age, and for any sum on life, from £50 to £10,000.

**PREMIUMS** may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, and if the payment of any premium be omitted from any cause, the policy can be revived within 14 months.

The accounts and balance-sheets are at all times open to the inspection of the assured, or of persons desirous to assure.

Tables of rates and forms of proposal can be obtained of any of the society's agents, or of

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary, 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

**ED. J. DENT HAS REMOVED** from 82 to 61, Strand (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK OF CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, &c. &c. also at No. 53, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS. DEPARTURES OUTWARDS.

**INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.**—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

**AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.**—For Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th of every alternate month from Southampton; and on the 10th of every alternate month from Marseilles.

**MALTA and EGYPT.**—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

**MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.**—On the 27th of every month from Southampton; and on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

**SPAIN and PORTUGAL.**—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

**CALCUTTA and CHINA.**—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

N.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon application at the Company's offices, 123, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

**TOURIST TICKETS.**—In consequence of the POSTPONEMENT of the OPENING of the KILLARNEY JUNCTION RAILWAY, the TOURIST TICKETS WILL NOT BE ISSUED BEFORE the 21st inst.

By order, J. C. BINGE, General Manager's Office, Chester, May 6, 1853.

**SAMUEL HALL'S PATENT SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACES.**—THE REVOLUTION of the extraordinary LETTER of Chas. Wye Williams, Esq., to John Alston, Esq., the Analysis and Opinion of Prof. Brande, the Opinions of Sir William Follett and John Cowling, Esq., and of William Carnichael, Esq., on the respective merits of the PATENTS of Mr. Samuel Hall, of 1836, 1838, &c., and of that of Mr. Chas. Wye Williams, of 1839 (see Mining Journal, page 288, May 14), will be RE-PUBLISHED by John Weale, 59, High Holborn.

18, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, May 13.

**THE UNITED KINGDOM SMOKE-CONSUMING AND BOILER EXPLOSION PREVENTION COMPANY.**—Which objects are effected by MR. SAMUEL HALL'S PATENT, entitled "Improvement in Apparatus for effecting the Combustion of Fuel and Consuming Smoke, and for Preventing Explosions of Steam Boilers, and other Accidents to which they are liable."

Prospectuses of the above Company will be ready in a few days, of which due notice will be given.—18, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, May 13, 1853.

**PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES.** Patent Hot-water Apparatus Manufactured by G. Francis-street, Regent-square, London, May 9, 1853.

SIR,—At the request of J. B. Bagg, Esq., architect, and for the information of the City of London Marine Committee, I have examined your patent furnaces on the 21st March, then and for some time in daily operation at Northampton; and I have this day witnessed the working of others fitted up by you in London. Although a little smoke, vapour in appearance and trifling in quantity, necessarily escapes when the furnace-door is opened for the supply of coals, your invention effectually prevents the formation of any dense or opaque smoke, and thus unquestionably brings its use within the requirements of the Act of Parliament. And upon the information of the proprietors and engineers of the respective works, both in London and Northampton, I can have no hesitation in assuming that the saving in fuel, from the more perfect combustion produced by the use of your plan, averages 20 per cent. in all the cases I have witnessed. The simplicity, cheapness, and applicability of your invention to furnaces of all kinds, must greatly add to its commercial value.

A. M. PERKINS, Engineer.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., 63, King William-street, City.

Bridge-street Works, Northampton, April 4, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—After about six months' trial of your patent furnace, I am happy to verify the report I gave of its manifold advantages in January last. My boiler continues to generate steam in the most satisfactory manner, the action of the fire is perfectly uniform, the smoke nuisance is effectually prevented, and the saving of fuel still averages 20 per cent. I have not incurred any expense whatever for repairs, and the peculiar simplicity of your invention, and cheapness of construction, besides its other merits, I feel convinced will establish its universal use, both for land and marine purposes.

WILLIAM BATLEY, Engineer.

J. Lee Stevens, Esq., Patent Smokeless Furnace Office, 63, King William-street, City, London.

P.S. The furnace I put up for Messrs. Ward and Co., at the Grand Junction Wharf, about a month since, is doing quite as well as my own.

Ironworks, 9, Osborn-street, Whitechapel, April 18, 1853.

SIR,—Your patented improvements applied to our steam-engine furnace, on these premises, have succeeded beyond expectation. Instead of the thick black smoke we had before, almost continually pouring out, we have now for a moment only, whilst fuel is putting on, a little brownish vapour visible, although the perfect operation of your system is checked by the excessive size of our shaft. In due proportion, and we think may be fairly taken at 20 per cent. So satisfied are we with the result, that we shall immediately apply the principle, under your superintendence, to the boiler at our Steamware Pipe Manufactory, Brunton's Wharf, Limehouse. And, as engineers and founders, we shall be happy to recommend your invention to our friends, and to undertake for them the improvement of old or the construction of new furnaces, upon your undoubtedly effective system.

S. and W. STANDING, Engineers, &c.

John Lee Stevens, Esq., 63, King William-street, City.

Information respecting LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE OR USE THE PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES is given by Mr. John Lee Stevens, the patentee, at the offices, 63, King William-street, City, London, where drawings, testimonials, &c., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation.

**THE PATENT MOVEABLE FIRE-BAR COMPANY.** LETTERS PATENT have been granted for England, Scotland, and Ireland, for an IMPROVED MOVEABLE FIRE-BAR, applicable for MARINE and STATIONARY STEAM BOILERS, STILL, COPPER, STOVES, and other manufacturing purposes. These bars effect a very important SAVING OF FUEL, produce a more rapid generation of steam, and are at least twice as durable as the common bar by the occasional use of a very simple and easy movement the bars can be kept clean and free from clinkers with much less trouble to the fireman, and without resorting to the usual process of "cleaning out," or even opening the fire-doors.

The PATENT MOVEABLE FIRE-BARS can be FIXED to every description of FURNACE without altering the doors, or requiring more room.

The company, by permission, refer to the following firms, who have had the Patent bars in use from 12 to 18 months, and in almost every instance have the original set of bars still in operation.

Fairlie Brothers and Co., sugar refiners, London; also at their works in Liverpool and Glasgow, together	40 Boilers and Stoves.
Macfie and Sons, Liverpool and Greenock	20 "
Mathew Brown and Co., Port Glasgow and Greenock	16 "
Blair, Reid, and Steele, Greenock	12 "
Hall & Boyd, applied to 4 boilers, 60-horse power each, London	10 "
David Martineau and Son, double tube boilers	4 "
Gutta Percha Works, City-road, London, double tubes	4 "
T. H. Saunders, paper maker, London, and Phoenix Mills, 3 "	
Barford	3 "
Thomas Dives, miller, Battersea	3 "
Blyons and Shapland, Manchester	3 "
Blackley and Co.	3 "
Anderson, Orr, and Co., Greenock	3 "

Above 100 licenses, each for one or two boilers, pans, or stoves, have been granted to George Forrester and Co., engineers, Liverpool; Scott and Sinclair, and Steel and Co., Greenock; Cater, boiler maker, Grove; Jefferis, engineer, Grove; E. Gripper, Winchester wharf, London, &c.

16 steam-vessels have also had the moveable bars applied, and the saving thereby effected, in fuel alone, as admitted in the reports of the engineers, is not less than 10 per cent. Above 30 brewers' coppers have also had the patent bars applied to them, and greater regularity in boiling the wort, have been the results, as proved by Messrs. Holt, Marine Brewery, London, and confirmed by many others.

For all further information and prospectuses, apply to Messrs. Chanter and Co., offices, No. 1, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, London.—May, 1853.

**MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (JUN.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES.** 12d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs their attention to some of the advantages which they possess over those previously in use.

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.

4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured by the process previously employed.

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Downson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

**VENTILATION OF COAL MINES.—BIRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETERS.** 12-in. £4 4s., 6-in. £3 3s.—To be had of the manufacturer, John Davis, mathematical instrument maker, Derby.

All kinds of instrument pertaining to mines made and repaired.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL** was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.**—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & Co. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

## KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES.

**MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING AND STRAND FENCING WORKS, 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.** SOLE AGENT FOR KUPER'S PATENT WIRE ROPES, for mines, railways, inclines, &c. These ropes are now most extensively used throughout the whole of the mining districts of this kingdom; and reference can be given to the largest proprietors, as to their superiority over all other ropes. These ropes are made by improved machinery. All ropes sent carriage paid. PATENT GALVANIZED TWISTED SIGNAL CORD, for the use of mines, railways, &c., WILL NOT RUST or CORRODE.



For mines they are very well adapted, as they will not rust or corrode, and are exceedingly strong. Prices, 15s., 18s., 19s. 6d., & 21s. per 100 yds. according to strength. PATENT HAIR BOILER FELL, for saving fuel, and ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per foot, supplied.

Apply for prices, &c., at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds.

**GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.**

**MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.** THE ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER OF THE PATENT STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use.

Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, according to the kind of fence. IRON HURDLES, GATES, & solid WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices. GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2 ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d., 9d., and 1s. 0½d. per yard.

GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. 4d. per yd. GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c. ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square foot.

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 15s. per 100 yards.

For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds. Sole Agent for the Fire Annihilator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent Wire Ropes.

**ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.** Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES OF MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN ASSAYING AND CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

**CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND LOCKS.**—CHUBB and SON have now on SALE, at their warehouses, an assortment of their FIRE-PROOF SAFES. These safes, undoubtedly the most secure from force, fraud, and fire, are sold at moderate prices. CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent improvements, CASH BOXES, and DEED BOXES, of all sizes, may be inspected, and IRON DOORS and FRAMES for strong rooms, &c. Complete lists with prices, will be sent on application.—Chubb and Son, 51, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; MANUFACTURERS OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED A MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that it is judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flattening and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS. LONDON.—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Douglas.

LEEDS.—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.

PUNTERLAND.—Mr. John Young.

DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL.—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.

EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. William Bailey, jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.

DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND.—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

BELFAST.—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.**—MR. CAMPIN, having adopted the Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE AND ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

**BLAKE AND PARKIN, MEADOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD D.** MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of carpenters and machinists, PATENT TEMPERED MACHINE KNIVES and CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooving wood, for cutting paper, iron, stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the utmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer edge than any other mode of temper.

INVENTORS OF CORE-ANNEALED CAST-STEEL for taps, piston-rods, &c.—MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY SPRINGS, BLISTER, SHEAL, and CAST-STEEL, &c.

**IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS.** IMPROVED RATCHET JACK. MALLEY'S PAT



## THE MINING SHARE LIST

Shares.				Paid.				Last Price.				Present.				Shares.				Paid.				Last Price.				Present.			
1924	North Alham (copper), Crowan	1	1	1	1	1	1	5000	Devon United (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8000	Dinas Great Copper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1924	North Buller (copper), Bakers	1	1	1	1	1	1	10000	Dunsley Wh. Phosph. Linking	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1200	Dysennant (slate)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6060	North Damsel (copper), Gwennap	1	1	1	1	1	1	3000	East Black Craig, Kiskeadbright	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6000	East Boorn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	East Buller (cop.), near Redruth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	East Carr Brea (cop.), Redruth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	1	1	1	1	1	1	6100	East Carr Brea (cop.), Redruth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	East Herland, Gwinear	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	East Kili Hill (cop., tin), Cornw.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	10000	East Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50000	East Onslow, Camelford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	East Tremayne, Newlyn, East.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	East Ynysols (tin) Redruth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1924	North Wh. Robert, Walskington	1	1	1	1	1	1	4000	East Ynysols (tin) Hillyar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4000	East Wheel Russell, Trelawny	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	N. Wh. Unity (tin), Crowan	1	1	1	1	1	1	10000	East Wheel Tor (tin), Helston	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10000	East White Girt (lead), Salop	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	Ockem (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1	1	1	1	1	1	4000	Exmoor Eliza (cop.), St. Molton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtus, St. Col.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	1	1	1	1	1	1	24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1004	Frehid Llydyd Mines, Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
236	Old Wheal Bassett, Illogan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1004	Frehid Llydyd Mines, Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9000	Gellirhevin (sil.-lead), Cornwall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2300	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1	1	1	1	1	1	6000	Glenaulin & Carvilleen (copper)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
10240	Pembroke & East Carnarvon (cop.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	2400	Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10000	Golden Mile (lead), Glasgorgan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1900	Pencraig (lead), Carmarvon	1	1	1	1	1	1	250	Golden Mile (lead), Glasgorgan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1900	Pendverdes & St. Austyn (tin, cop.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1900	Pendverdes Consols (copper), Illogan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3072	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancered	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	Polgar & Lannacrow (cop., tin)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3000	Porkells United (tin), Wendron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1924	Pradon (tin), Towendack	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6400	Pradon Wood, Luxulyan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3072	Prince Albert (copper), Crowan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4000	Raleigh (tin), copper, Crowan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
7000	Reith Consolidated, Towendack	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
10000	Respyr (copper), Lostwithiel	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2300	Rhodyrd & Bacheildon (lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
236	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5000	South Hill, Salop	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1024	Sidney Godolphin (tin), Illogan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4000	Sithney Wheel Buller (tin)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1500	Skiddaw & Blenethara, Kewick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
236	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5000	South Crenner (copper)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4196	South Friendship Wheel Ann	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	South of Scotland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
300	South Speed, Llanidloes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
230	Sparrow Moor (copper), St. Just	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
512	St. Michael Penkell (tin)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
909	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1200	Swanpool, Budock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4900	Tidley Side (lead), Carnarvon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1000	Tolkenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
1024	Trannack and Bosene, St. Erth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	Trebarvah, Perranuthoe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	Treburget United (lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2000	Treardock (lead), St. Teath	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2048	Trevellick (tin, cop.), Llanidloes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
10000	Trelowgan, St. Columb, Minor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1024	Great Duchy (silver-lead)	1	1	1																			

## FOREIGN MINES.

1070	Wheel Enys (tin), Wendron	25	8	6	10	6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	1	18	18
764	Wheel Franco, near Taidovick	3	10	11		4096	West Wheel Edward	2	1	1	
6000	Wheel Greenville, Camborne	3	3	5	10	1024	West Wh. Fanny (tin) Zennor	2	3	3	
10000	Wheel Guskow, Camborne	18	1	13		6000	West Wh. Friendship (cop.)	13s.	6d.		
5120	Wheel Harriett, Camborne	1	1	3	3	2048	West Wheel Rose	1	1	1	
6000	Wheel James (iron, cop.), Roche	1	3			3072	Weston (lead), Shropshire	17s.	3	3	18 2
256	Wheel Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant	23	8	6	7	4096	Wheel Albert, Calstock	1	1	1	
5060	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1	5			5000	Wheel Bazely (sil.-ld.) Calstock	1	1	1	
6000	Wheel Langford (cop., sil.-lead)	3	3			3000	Wheel Bawdon (sil.-ld.) St. Teath	9s.			
1000	Wheel Lemon (copper), Germoe	8	8	8		1742	Wheel Benny (cop.), Calstock	3			
6144	Wheel Mandin, Llanvillyer	1	1	1	18	1024	Wheel Catherine, Liskeard	4	4	4	
942	Wheel May (sil.-cop.)	1	5			3000	Wheel Dora (tin, cop.)	3	3	3	
1024	Wheel Neptune, Fernaughton	25	1	5		Wh. Ezekiel (tin), St. Teath	1	1	1		
3000	Wheel Penhale (lead, copper)	23	17	1		4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock	1	1	3	
128	Wheel Plenty (copper), Rodruth	50	50			5000	Wheel Fanny (lead), Bristowtown	1	1	18	
256	Wheel Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4	2			2048	Wh. Fenwick (copper), Mullion	3	1		

**MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.**

Shares.	£ s. d.	Last Price.	Present
4800 East Alfred Consols (lead, &c.)	16s.	2	3
1306 East Balliswidden, Sancerre	2	2	—
256 East Bassett (copper), Redruth	18	36	33 3/4
2500 East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	3 1/2	—
1948 East Crowborough (copper), Tavistock	6	5 1/2	—
4000 East Dennis Lake (copper)	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 3/4
1074 East Hamalananning (tin)	1 1/2	2 1/2	—
512 East Seton & W. Mande, Redruth	13	25	—
9000 East Tamar (sil. lead), Redruth	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2 3/4
256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	34	—
2048 East Wheel Bedford, Tavistock	13	—	—
2048 East Wheel George, Walkham	2	5	—
512 East Wheel Leisure, Perran	10	10	—
2048 East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	18	18 1/2	—
564 Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12 1/2	—
536 Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	9	5	—
1280 Esqair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	20	—
32 Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	50	45
2000 Gall-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2 1/2	—
5000 Garreg (lead), Flint	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
2048 Geifron (copper) Wales	—	9	—
2500 Gorge Consols (tin), St. Ives	15s.	—	—
2000 Gorn (lead)	12s.	30	—
243 Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	9s.	30	—
900 Great Bess (tin), St. Austell	20	24	—
6786 Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2 3/4
4000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3	3 1/2	3 1/2 3/4
30000 Great Crinnis (copper)	1	2 1/2	2 1/2 3/4
1024 Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	24 1/2	38	30 40
5120 Great Wheel Badden (tin)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1086 Gustarus, Cumbria	8s. 8d.	11d.	3
512 Hamalananning and Croft Glog	3	—	—
512 Hawke's Point, Uney Island	9 1/2	3	—
8192 Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	3	1	1
1500 Henneck (silver-lead) Henneck	6 1/2	7	6
6000 Hington Down Cons. (copper)	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 3/4
5000 Hove Valley (lead), Shropshire	1	1	—
20000 Kenmare and West of Ireland	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 3/4
1024 Kenmare (copper), Breague	8s. 3d.	5	—
1300 Kirk Rock (copper), Breague	1 1/2	10	9 1/2
3000 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clara	4	3	4 1/2 3/4
1698 Lamhercoe Wheel Clara (cop.)	18	—	—
1941 Lamin (copper), Gwinear	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
352 Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwynnapp	4	4	—
1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
13000 Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crown	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
256 Lelant Consols (tin), Uney Lelant	6 1/2	—	—
1800 Llynallt (lead), Cardigan	1 1/2	—	—
4000 Lunden United Lead, Cardigan	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
5556 Lydford Consols (lead)	11s. 7d.	5	—
6000 Marke Valley (cop.), Carradon	10s. 6d.	—	—
1024 Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2 1/2	6	—
246 Menegearre and Tregunists (tin)	8	8 1/2	—
1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	6	—
7500 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	3 1/2	1 1/2	—
10699 Molland (cop.), South Moulton	3 1/2	1 1/2	—
1024 Mount Track (tin, cop.), Lelant	3 1/2	1 1/2	—
1024 Nansagoth (tin, cop.), Camborne	14 1/2	—	—
15000 Nanteate and Penrhyn	1 1/2	2	—
2000 Nant-y-Car (cop.), N. Rhayader	4s.	—	—

### MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES

75000 Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	...	14	...	1 14
19000 Australian (cop.), S. Australia.	5	...	4	...	...
6000 Barossa Range	1	...	4	...	...
75000 Brucutu (gold), Brazil	1	...	4	...	...
12000 Jamsil (copper)	1	...	4	...	...
3250 Kinsigthal Min. Ass., Germany	2	...	4	...	...
2400 Ligures (G. & Min. Co. of Ja.	1	...	4	...	...
17000 Melish (copper), Jamaica	1	...	4	...	...
25000 Monarch Gold	1	...	4	...	...
10000 National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	...	4	...	...
104000 North British Australian	1	...	4	...	...
30000 Nova Scotia (copper)	1	...	4	...	...
10000 Pontbargad (sil.-lead), France	1	...	4	...	...
25000 Port Royal and St. Andrews	4	...	4	...	...
80000 Royal Canada (copper)	4	...	4	...	...
100000 Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	4	...	4	...	...

  

### IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

33000 Anbin (coal and iron)	5	...	6	...	6 64
8000 Blenavon (iron) South Wales	50	...	18	...	...
20000 Melish Iron Company	13	...	4	...	...
4000 Gladbach (zinc)	2	...	4	...	...
75000 New South Wales Coal Company	1	...	4	...	...
5000 Portland (iron) Scotland	2	...	4	...	...
10000 Rhymney Iron	50	...	24	...	...
10000 Do. New	15	...	4	...	...

\*. Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We therefore earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under the notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in furnishing information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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